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## Angst Over German Rightists

### Kohl Calls Voter Protest a 'Terrible Defeat'

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service  
BERLIN — Despite the rise of rightist political parties across Europe, a breakthrough by German extremists in regional elections has sparked particularly acute angst both in Germany and around the Continent.

The success Sunday of far-right parties in the German states of Baden-Württemberg and Schleswig-Holstein led mainstream Bonn politicians to speak of a threat to Germany's party system and to pledge joint efforts to ease popular displeasure with the status quo.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose Christian Democratic Union suffered what he called a "terrible defeat" as it lost sole control of Baden-Württemberg for the first time in 20 years, said Monday: "This is a protest vote and we would all be well advised to take the results very seriously. We took a few hits yesterday because we didn't work together enough."

Mr. Kohl's probable 1994 challenger, the Social Democrat Björn Engholm, who barely maintained his majority in his home state of Schleswig-Holstein, also pledged a new start, calling voter concern over the rising number of foreigners in Germany a symbol of "diffuse fears of an uncertain future."

But despite the rhetoric, neither major party showed signs of budging from sharply contrasting ideas on asylum, the most emotional issue in voters' minds. Mr. Kohl's party wants to change the constitutional grounds of asylum for the politically oppressed. The opposition maintains that Germany has a historical duty to offer asylum to victims of oppression anywhere.

Sunday's results seemed particularly disturbing to Christian Democrats, who had hoped to dull the extremists' appeal with a heavy campaign emphasis on "finally solving the asylum problem," as a party flyer put it.

But Mr. Kohl showed no interest in Social Democratic calls for a "roundtable" or "national

council" to create a common approach to economic and social problems. In Baden-Württemberg, however, the Christian Democrats appear to have no choice but to invite the Social Democrats into a coalition.

Recent moves by Mr. Kohl that appeared to be designed to appeal to rightist voters — his decision to invite the shunned Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, to lunch and his party's emphasis on curbing the number of foreigners entering Germany — did not help the Christian Democrats and may even have backfired.

Social Democratic critics said Mr. Kohl actually helped the extremists by lending credence to their biting anti-foreigner message.

The number of German voters who might cast protest ballots for extremists is even higher than

the 12 percent that the Republicans and two smaller radical parties won in Baden-Württemberg on Sunday, said Klaus Liepelt, an analyst. A survey conducted there for his institute for Applied Social Research found that 19 percent of voters said they were prepared to vote for the radical right.

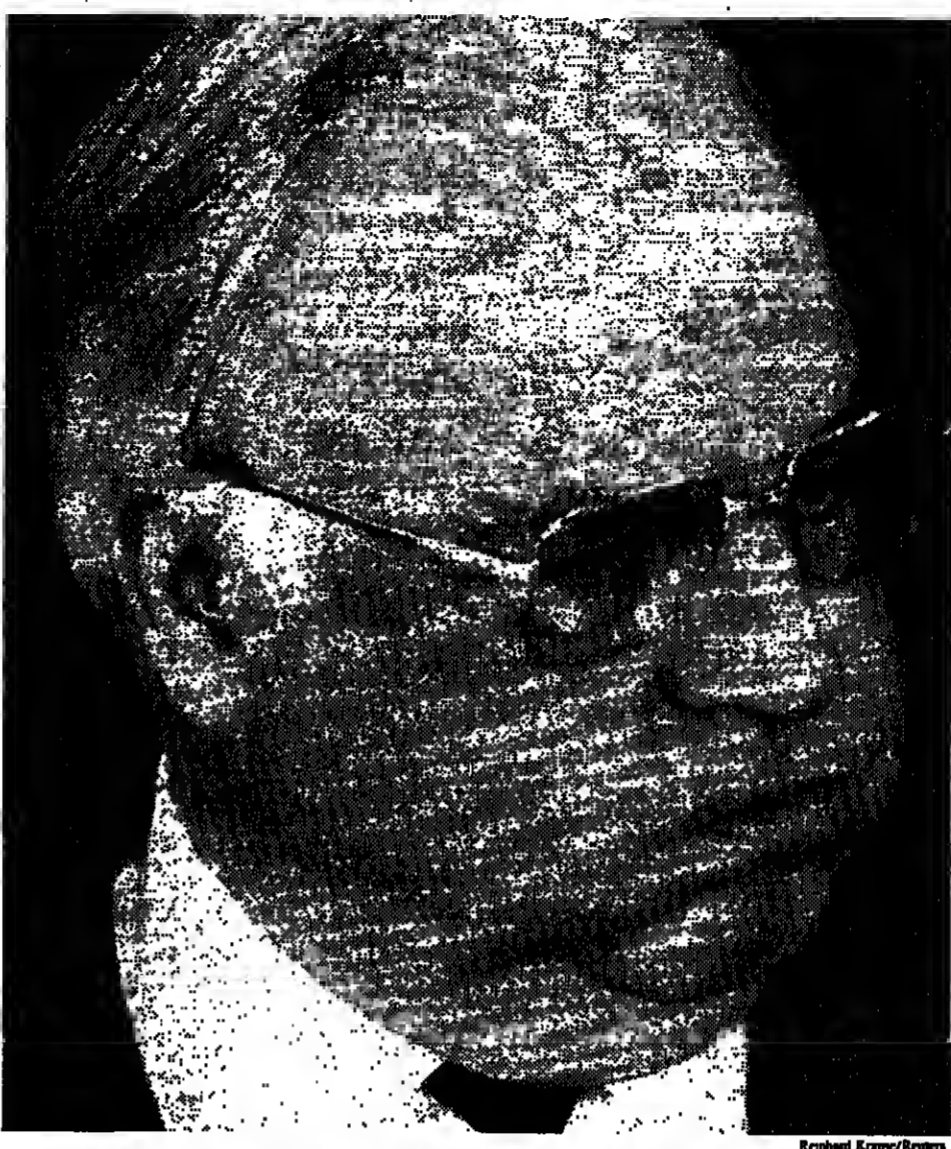
According to that study, the right's rise to become the third largest party in two state parliaments is no one-time phenomenon, but part of a structural change in European politics and a continuation of a trend already visible before the collapse of communism in 1989.

Rightist parties in France, Italy and Belgium have made strong showings as economic troubles gave extremists a chance to blame immigrants for hard times.

In Germany, that trend was combined with a growing popular impression of an increasingly removed and stalemated political establishment.

The government has been unable to resolve several major controversies, including asylum, a new abortion law, a proposed expansion of Ger-

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Helmut Kohl on Monday, before his party met in Bonn to discuss the election results.

## Italy Votes Out Old Order and Gets Turmoil

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — The Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics since World War II as Europe's longest-governing political dynasty, suffered their worst setback ever in national elections Monday night, as insurgent groups gnawed at the support of all the country's established political players.

Two days of high-turnout polling in the country's first national vote since the end of the Cold War left none of the bastions of Italy's postwar politics unscathed. According to unofficial computer projections, the Christian Democrats' share of the vote fell below one-third, its lowest ever, while support for Italy's Communists, once Europe's most powerful, slid from more than a quarter of the vote to about a fifth.

Commentators and politicians said that the unconfirmed results presaged turmoil, because they showed no obvious combination of parties strong enough to form a government to replace the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals.

"This is an earthquake for the entire government," said a Christian Democrat spokesman as the Senate vote came in. "It seems to me that with this vote, trust has been denied to us. It remains to be seen how the Parliament can govern."

The elections for the 315-seat Senate and the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies had been cast as Italy's most important since the war. But while many Italians voted for change, what they seemed to face was the prospect of political upheaval from a protest vote reflecting discontent at corruption and inefficiency.

Projections showed Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democrats, who have dominated all 50 Italian governments since the fall of fascism, with 29.2 percent of the lower-house vote, down from 34.3 in the last national vote, in 1987.

Support for the four-party coalition came to 43 percent in the Senate and about 48 percent in the Chamber of Deputies, far below 1987, when the bloc won a majority of almost 54 percent. Governmental survival usually depends on the ability to build and maintain a lower-house majority.

"The old majority no longer exists, and putting a new one together seems very difficult," said the Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, reflecting the broad sense that Italy's political future was unclear.

Unless late vote-tallying for the lower house reversed the early trend, prospects were for vigorous, and possibly vain, horse-trading to develop a new coalition — or even for new elections — analysts said.

Spokesmen for most parties said that the vote showed an urgent need for change in Italy's postwar system of proportional representation, which was designed to avoid totalitarian rule but has produced weak and unstable governments with the same players.

The need for a stronger central government, analysts said Monday night, is heightened by the country's pressing economic and social problems — a crippling budget deficit, crumbling public services, the widespread influence of organized crime and the likely strains of European integration beginning next year.

The electoral projections threw many political plans into disarray. Mr. Craxi, for instance, had reportedly struck a deal with Mr. Andreotti to take over the prime minister's post, but the Socialists' failure to improve their 1987 standing, and Mr. Craxi's own comments, suggested that his political future was in doubt.

Technically, it was still possible for the governing partners to rebuild an alliance that ended last year when the small Republican Party left the coalition. Since then, however, the Republican leader, Giorgio La Malfa, has vowed to remain in opposition, and it was unclear Monday night that Mr. Andreotti would lead the government.

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## EC, Hoping to End Fighting, Recognizes Bosnia-Herzegovina

By Charles Goldsmith  
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community on Monday recognized the independence of the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, expressing confidence that the decision would help end the violence in the ethnically mixed region.

The decision by EC foreign ministers takes effect on Tuesday to allow other countries to take the same step simultaneously. The Community recognized the republics of Slovenia and Croatia in January.

EC foreign ministers stopped short Monday of recognizing the southern Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, but they said

that such a decision would probably be made within a month.

While the EC was meeting, snipers fired on tens of thousands of people who took to the streets of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina's capital, to demand peace. The Associated Press reported, five people were killed, and the police said they arrested six Serbian gunmen.

After the shootings, hundreds of people from all three of Bosnia-Herzegovina's main ethnic groups — Slavs, Muslims, Serbs and Croats — stormed into the nearby parliament, saying that they would seize power and form a government of national salvation.

Earlier Monday, explosions and shelling rocked Sarajevo, and at least two more deaths were reported.

Leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina's three ethnic groups had appealed for a cease-fire on Sunday. The republic's president, Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim, blamed the fighting on Serbs who oppose independence. Muslims, who make up 40 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina's population of 4.4 million, and Croats, who make up about 17 percent, favor independence.

The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug reported seven people killed overnight and 40 wounded in Sarajevo. It was not clear whether all of those casualties were in addition to the eight dead and 30 wounded

reported Sunday night by Sabina Cabaravdic, an editor at Sarajevo radio.

The violence came as up to 14,000 UN peacekeepers were being deployed in Croatia. Their deployment is to be completed by April 25.

In its action Monday, the EC also said it was willing to lift trade sanctions against the republic of Serbia, pending certain conditions, on the ground that the Serbian government had recently shown a constructive approach to an EC-sponsored conference on Yugoslavia's future.

Bosnia-Herzegovina's Muslims and Croats approved independence last month in a referendum opposed by the republic's

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## Klosk

### EC Lifts Oil Ban On South Africa

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — European Community foreign ministers agreed Monday to scrap the EC oil embargo against South Africa, and they formally lifted sanctions on sporting and cultural contacts.

The move, announced in a statement, follows the vote by which last month in a referendum to back President F.W. de Klerk's efforts to dismantle apartheid and reach agreement on a new constitution with the majority black population.

The only remaining sanctions are embargoes on imports and exports of arms and sensitive goods for the armed forces, along with measures affecting military and nuclear cooperation.



Isaac Asimov, the science-fiction writer, died Monday in New York. Page 2.

## Business/Finance

Only 300 of 12,000 striking Caterpillar workers obeyed a back-to-work order. Page 13.

The Bundesbank lent a hand to the Finnish market. Page 13.

Dow Jones Industrial Average table with columns for Dow Jones, S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Crossword Page 16. Weather Page 2.



NOT A GOOD EGG — Policemen haul away a man after he threw an egg at John Major on Monday. The prime minister's face was cut. Analysts, meanwhile, warn of an era of instability no matter who wins the British general election on Thursday. Page 2.

## Parched Southern Africa Gets Desperate

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — What may be the worst drought of the century has brought 115 million people in southern Africa to the brink of catastrophe. In this landlocked nation, the shortage of water and food is at a critical stage.

As teams of disaster relief officials from the U.S. Agency for International Development and UN agencies crisscross the region to assess needs, a consensus is developing that about 10 million tons of food will have to be imported

over the next 12 months to prevent mass starvation. However, there appears to be little confidence that the region's ports, railroads and trucks will be able to handle such quantities.

Zimbabwe, which says it needs 3,000 tons of food a day transported by truck from South Africa to feed its 10 million people, is only managing to bring in 1,000 tons a day because of logistical obstacles. The country has only 60,000 tons of food in stock, enough to feed its people for 10 days.

"The impact of the drought here is totally different than in Ethiopia, but just as terrible,"

said Ted Morse, AID's regional director in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital.

The signs of pending disaster can be seen everywhere here, from the dried-out fields of unharvested corn stubble and empty lakes and dams, to the hungry faces of peasants and food lines in cities.

Mr. Morse characterized the situation here as one of "extensive human suffering and malnutrition" in many rural areas. "If food deliveries are not greatly accelerated, you're going to see a

See DROUGHT, Page 4

## Yeltsin Squeaks By in Test Poll Margin of Victory Portends a Rough Time

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin narrowly won an important test vote Monday on the first day of a Russian parliamentary session that is expected to severely challenge his program of radical economic reform.

Mr. Yeltsin beat back an immediate test of his authority from hard-liners opposed to his reforms, as delegates voted, 447 to 412, not to place on the agenda a motion of no-confidence in his government.

But the closeness of his victory in the Kremlin's Grand Palace and the vociferousness of opposition to free-market reform guaranteed further challenges in the days ahead. Already on Monday, deputies overrode Mr. Yeltsin's objections and demanded that he personally account for the state of the economy and the outcome of reforms thus far. His accounting is likely to take place Tuesday.

"There will be sharp discussion, there will be some reconfigurations, there will be some personnel changes," said Vladimir Lukin, a deputy whom Mr. Yeltsin recently appointed ambassador to the United States. "I think it is necessary, and I think it will be done."

Mr. Yeltsin had previously agreed to make some "corrections" and new appointments. His challenge will be to satisfy the Congress of People's Deputies without undermining his reforms or losing the confidence of Western powers who recently pledged a multibillion-dollar aid package.

The Congress is meeting for the first time since the Soviet Union collapsed and Mr. Yeltsin emerged as Russia's pre-eminent leader. While Lenin's bust was hidden behind a curtain and a pre-revolutionary tricolor Russian flag, the conservative views of the nearly 1,000 deputies — many of them high-level members of the former Communist Party — were less well-screened.

Still, it was striking that even Mr. Yeltsin's conservative foes claimed to support the idea of economic reform, while opposing only the pace or method that Russia's first democratically elected president has chosen. Most delegates said they believed that Mr. Yeltsin, his economic czar, Yegor T. Gaidar, and their overall economic program will survive the Congress session.

"There is a threat to reform, but I'm sure nothing

See RUSSIA, Page 4

## For Clinton, Make or Break

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost no one expected this to be an ordinary election year. There was too much anger in the public opinion polls, too much cynicism toward the government, too much discontent with the way things are.

Now, on the day of the New York primary, the Democrats are taking the full measure of the rage, conflicted and unpredictable politics of 1992.

The unrest can be heard in the voices of New Yorkers who talk in the same breath of their disgust with the politicians and their yearning for a brokered convention, in which politicians would ne-

gotiate to choose a nominee. It is there in the re-emergence of a Jesse L. Jackson, an Edmund G. Brown Jr. and a Patrick J. Caddell, impresarios of discontent sensing the energies of the time.

It is there in Paul E. Tsongas's dance on the sidelines, and in the yearnings among some Democrats for a white knight, although few can agree on just who that knight would be. And it is there, most of all, in Governor Bill Clinton's strange political journey, which seems destined on some days for the nomination and on other days for disaster. The next phase of his journey will be decided, Tuesday, by the voters of New York.

[In a televised debate Monday.

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## Life in the Minors: No Fame or Fortune, Only Diamonds in 7 Countries

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

PARMA, Italy — When Rick Lancelotti was 34, he had forgotten all the dreams he once had about becoming famous. By then he was a career minor league, a player for 14 unnoted years, which is so much baseball that if Amelia Earhart could have attached all of Lancelotti's swings onto her propeller she would have lived to meet Neil Armstrong.

Just when it appeared that Lancelotti was going to disappear inside of the Baseball Encyclopedia, he sat down one day in a large dark room and the curtains were drawn open and

there he was. That was him. He was Kevin Costner. Or, rather, Costner was doing everything he possibly could to try to pretend to be Rick Lancelotti.

The movie was "Bull Durham," in which Costner survives personal insult long enough to break the career minor-league home-run record. In Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Lancelotti had already broken this record. (In real life, though, he didn't know he'd broken it. He wasn't even aware that there was such a record. He read about it in the newspaper months later.)

Of course, Crash Davis, the character played by Costner, was entirely fictional, with no resemblance intended toward any person, living or dead. It is the story of Lancelotti's life that a popular movie should be based on his career without anyone knowing of his existence.

"It was a good movie," says Lancelotti, waiting to be served a pizza here, "but it could have been a classic, if they'd stuck to the story of the guy trying to make it in the minors. But then they went Hollywood and bring in Susan Sarandon, and he falls in love with Susan Sarandon. People started asking me how many Susan Sarandons I'd met in the minors. I'd say, man, there aren't any Susan Sarandons hanging around in A ball. If there were I'd still be in A ball."

He is joking, because the real-life Crash Davis has a wife and two kids living in Buffalo, New York, and three mortgages to cover, which is why he, at 35, is now the first baseman for the Parma Angels in the Italian Baseball League. This is his 16th year of professional baseball, his 20th team, his 15th league, his seventh country, and his fourth continent.

"I had to count it up," he says.

When Lancelotti tries to retrace the path that steered him to Parma, he always returns to the same crossing, "Dick Williams," he says, tapping his lip. "In all my life I never met a colder, more ruthless man than Dick Williams."

Lancelotti was drafted in the 11th round by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1977 out of Glassboro State College in New Jersey. One day all of a sudden it was September 1982 and he was in Cincinnati, in his 17th major league game, playing left field for the San Diego Padres.

In the eighth inning, two out and two men on base with the Padres leading, 4-2, Ron Oester zapped a drive toward the wall. Lancelotti tried to run through the wall, but walls aren't made for that purpose. He laid crumpled on the ground. The wall was still a wall. An umpire sprinted out

See MINORS, Page 19

# Era of Instability Lies Ahead in U.K. Neither Party Can Expect To Govern With Confidence

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service  
LONDON — No matter who wins Thursday's general election, Britain is shifting from an era of one-party domination into an age of instability that analysts warn could challenge its economy at home and diminish its influence abroad.

Polls show the opposition Labour Party led by Neil Kinnock with a small and steady but not insurmountable lead over the governing Conservatives of Prime Minister John Major. But neither party seems likely to win a decisive victory, and the most likely outcome is either a razor-thin majority or a "hung Parliament" in which the winner would have to rely on support from one or more minor parties.

Either way, the new government is certain to spend much of its time looking over its shoulder. It will be more concerned with holding onto power than with initiating a bold program of economic or political change like the one championed by Margaret Thatcher.

"It will be a time of unsettled politics in Britain, and the preoccupations will be internal," said a U.S. official who has studied the election. "The era of a forthright government commanding a majority in Parliament for its programs and a clear run for four or five years — that era is over."

Labour, which has not held power for 13 years, would face a stern challenge if it wins. Many analysts expect that nervous financial markets would stage a run on the pound, forcing Mr. Kinnock and his prospective chancellor of the Exchequer, John Smith, to honor their campaign pledge that they would raise interest rates rather than devalue sterling.

An interest rate increase might becloud the currency markets but could avert the already dormant housing market, damage hopes of pulling out of the longest recession in 50 years and leave

Labor to cope with rising unemployment and five years of economic attrition.

It could also lead to a split within Labor ranks because many Labor candidates, including some likely cabinet ministers, privately favor currency devaluation rather than interest rate increases.

The Conservatives, who are seeking to regain some of the support they have lost in Labor and



Police sifting broken glass Monday in Bridle Lane, London, after the suspected IRA bombing.

# IRA Is Suspected in London Soho Blast

Reuters  
LONDON — A suspected IRA bomb rocked the Soho section of central London on Monday, three days before Britons vote in a general election.

A police statement said the small bomb, which went off near Piccadilly Circus during the morning rush hour, contained less than 1 pound (450 grams) of high explosive and appeared to be a "typical device" of the Irish Republican Army.

The explosion shattered dozens of windows in a narrow lane where it was left but caused no injuries.

"Whoever is responsible for this has committed an act of sheer recklessness," said George Churchill-Coleman, commander of the police anti-terrorist branch. He said no warnings were given. "We are fortunate that there were no casualties," he said, adding that the police were keeping an open mind about the choice of target.

The bomb was exploded about 150 meters from the headquarters of independent Granada television. The network had scheduled interviews for later Monday of the leaders of the three main political parties.

A spokeswoman said that the interviews, including one with Prime Minister John Major, were not being conducted at Granada's offices but that the broadcast had been well publicized.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Algiers to Try Islamic Front Leader

ALGIERS (AFP) — Abdelkader Hachani, who led the Islamic Salvation Front to a near electoral victory in January, will go on trial on Tuesday, his lawyers said Monday. Mr. Hachani, who ran the front after the movement's two leaders were jailed last June, was arrested Jan. 22 and charged with inciting troops to rebellion.

The front had been working to consolidate its strong lead in December's first round of a general election before the army stepped in to crack down on Muslim fundamentalists. The second round was canceled.

The front's foreign relations chief, Rabah Kebir, freed last week after charges against him were dropped, now has been put under house arrest at Collo on the coast, 350 kilometers (220 miles) east of Algiers, the lawyers said.

## Israeli Convoy Hit by Lebanese Mine

TYRE, Lebanon (AP) — Two mines exploded near the convoy of Israel's military commander in the north Monday, killing a soldier but leaving the military chief unharmed, Lebanese security sources said.

The roadside mines were detonated as the convoy escorted Major General Yitzhak Mordechai reached an intersection in Israel's self-designated "security zone," said the officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Israel's premier retaliated by shelling the villages of Qabriha, Chagra and Majdel Shlim with 155mm howitzer fire, the sources said. There was no immediate report on casualties.

## Police Kill 5 in Nepalese Unrest

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — The police opened fire Monday on violent mobs involved in a protest strike against price increases and alleged corruption, killing at least 5 people and wounding 20, officials and doctors said. Some witnesses put the death toll at six.

Protesters attacked offices and shops and battled with riot police. The demonstrations were the most significant challenge to the governing Nepali Congress Party since its victory last year in the nation's first multiparty election in 30 years.

The strike, which was called by an extreme leftist opposition party, the Nepal Communist Party-Unity Center, reflected popular disappointment with the government's failure to improve living standards in Nepal, one of the world's poorest countries.

## Socialists Win Athens By Election

ATHENS (NYT) — Greece's conservative government conceded Monday that the Socialist opposition registered a major success in an Athens by-election, but it dismissed demands that it resign and call general elections.

The by-election, in which the conservatives refused to participate, also resulted in a large protest vote against all parties and a sharp rise in the ultrarightist vote. A government announcement conceded that the final result Monday, which showed a more than 30 percent increase in the Socialist vote in Athens compared to the 1990 general elections, "has given us a clear message."

But it added that it would persevere with its harsh, Thatcherite austerity measures, which apparently were the main reason for the public discontent, as the only means of achieving economic recovery. The government said general elections would be held as scheduled in 1994, and asserted that by then the positive results of its policies would restore public support.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## Dutch Set for More Transport Chaos

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Netherlands braced for another day of chaos on Tuesday after railroad traffic came to a standstill and cars jammed roadways on the first day of two-day strike for more pay.

The all-out strike, called by unions to bolster demands for a 4.5 percent raise and more staffing, caused 300 kilometers (190 miles) of highway traffic snarls Monday.

Long lines of vehicles also blocked secondary arteries into Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague as rail commuters switched to cars. "Not a single train has left the depots since early this morning," a Dutch Rail spokesman said Monday.

A landslide in the Jura mountains near the French border blocked the Bern-Paris rail line early Monday, forcing the high-speed train that left Bern at 7 A.M. to detour south of Lac de Neuchatel. (AP)

Iran Air has started nonstop weekly flights from Tehran to both Nairobi and Athens, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said Monday. Nairobi is Iran Air's first African destination. Flights to Athens were canceled two years ago due to lack of passengers. (Reuters)

Philippine air traffic controllers refused Monday to end their strike despite government threats that they would be dismissed. The controllers began the strike Saturday to back demands for privatization and operate as a cooperative financed out of increased airport fees. (Reuters)

Kuala Lumpur international airport reopened Monday afternoon after a fire killed three airport guards and disrupted international traffic, officials said. Most of the 62 international flights scheduled for Monday were canceled or diverted to other airports. (Reuters)

Australian aircraft refuelers and tanker drivers ended a 24-hour strike Monday night. The refuelers were protesting a lack of progress in pay talks. Airline officials said the strike had had only a minimal impact on travelers. (Reuters)

# PLO Starts to Fray as Arafat Comes Under Fire

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service  
PARIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader, Yasser Arafat, are facing growing discontent as several other Palestinian leaders have begun to question Mr. Arafat's style, his political judgment and his financial management.

Discontent with Mr. Arafat has been raised not only by members of the movement's leadership but also by growing numbers of Palestinian intellectuals, rank-and-file PLO members and ordinary Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories and elsewhere.

These protests come a year after the end of the Gulf War, as the PLO leadership continues to reel from the repercussions of its support of Iraq, including the loss of support and money from Arab sources.

Furthermore, the embattled organization is facing new challenges, including an ascending new Palestinian leadership in the occupied territories that demands a bigger say in decision-making and has gained a new prominence by its performance in the Madrid Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Arafat has survived many challenges since the early 1960s, when he founded the Fatah movement, the main PLO faction.

Several senior Palestinian figures say he will survive this challenge, too, but the open questioning of his leadership has damaged the PLO's unity, contributing to a process that some suggest has marginalized the organization.

A leading Fatah official set off a recent challenge. In a recent, stormy meeting of the 18-member Central Committee of the Fatah movement, Hani Hassan, submitted a scathing written critique, according to officials who attended the meeting.

The critique questioned Mr. Arafat's approach to the Madrid process and his failure to renew ties with Saudi Arabia, once a major financial and political backer of the PLO.

Khalid Hassan, his elder brother, who is a founding member of Fatah, also criticized Mr. Arafat's monopoly over decision-making, and his exclusion of senior Palestinian leaders in favor of a younger generation of aides who carry out his orders without question, according to sources.

There were more criticisms in a meeting of the 100-member Revolutionary Council, also in Tunis, said people who were at that meeting. Several spoke of a vacuum of leadership at the top. Many told Mr. Arafat that his failure to replace three men who have been killed — Khalil Wazir, Salah Khalaf and Hayed Abdelhamid — had blocked the decision-making process.

In a recent, well-publicized editorial in Al Fajr, the East Jerusalem Palestinian newspaper, the publisher, Paul Ajlony, charged that "financial corruption is rampant and only getting worse" in the PLO, which has vast financial resources estimated at several billion dollars spread around the globe.

Al Fajr denounced PLO officials and representatives inside and outside the occupied territories, saying some of them are living lavishly in villas and on large expense accounts.

These challenges for the 62-year-old Mr. Arafat come as his personal prestige is declining for the first time in several decades.

Among other things, Mr. Arafat's frequent assertions that he was "married" to the Palestinian cause have collapsed with news of his recent marriage. The marriage to 29-year-old Soha Tawil, his secretary, has caused much consternation and is seen as a frivolous whim.

While she is a Christian, that is not as important to mainstream Palestinians as her relative youth and the wedding's effect on Mr. Arafat's statements about marriage to the cause.

A U.S. official said the emergence of new Palestinian figures from the occupied territories like Faisal Husseini and Hanan Ashrawi, who are leading the Palestinian delegation in the peace talks, had further diminished any desire in the Bush administration to resume any dialogue with the PLO.

"At this point, the only thing talking to the PLO can do is get us in trouble with the Israelis," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "We have decent Palestinian interlocutors. This is a big loss for Arafat."

# Isaac Asimov, Science Author, Dies at 72

By Mervyn Rothstein

New York Times Service  
Isaac Asimov, 72, the most popular science-fiction writer for more than 40 years, died Monday in New York City of heart and kidney failure.

Mr. Asimov wrote nearly 500 books on a wide range of subjects, from works for preschoolers to college textbooks. He was best known for his science fiction, but he also wrote many mysteries, as well as books about the Bible, physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, limericks, humor, Shakespeare, ancient history, modern history and many other subjects.

Mr. Asimov's first book, "Pebble in the Sky," a science-fiction novel, was published in 1950. His first 100 books took him 237 months, or almost 20 years — until October 1969 — to write. His second 100, a milestone he reached in March 1979, took 113 months, or about nine and a half years. His third 100 took only 69 months — until December 1984 — or less than six years.

"Writing is more fun than ever," he said in a 1984 interview. "The longer I write, the easier it gets."

His usual routine was to awake at 6 A.M., sit down at the typewriter by 7:30 and work until 10 P.M.

Isaac Asimov was born in Petrovichi, Russia, near Smolensk, the son of Judah and Anna Rachel Berdman Asimov. He was brought to the United States in 1923 and was naturalized in 1928.

He taught himself to read before he was 5, using the signs on his Brooklyn street. A couple of years later, with a little help from his father, he taught himself to read Yiddish. When he was 7, he taught his younger sister to read. He skipped many grades in school and received a high-school diploma when he was 15.

After discovering science fiction on the magazine rack in his father's store — and overcoming his father's objections to fanciful subject matter — he tried writing science fiction himself, and sold his first story when he was 18.

Three years later, in 1941, he sold a story called "Nightfall" to Astounding Science Fiction, then the top magazine in the field and edited by John W. Campbell Jr., whose ability to find talented writers was largely responsible for what is considered the Golden Age of science fiction in the 1930s and 40s.

Almost 30 years after "Nightfall" was published, the Science Fiction Writers of America voted it the best science-fiction short story ever written.

Astounding Science paid a cent a word. Mr. Asimov once recalled, "So for a 12,000-word story I expected \$120. I got a check for \$150 and thought Mr. Campbell had made a mistake." But when Mr. Asimov called to tell him, he said the story had seemed so good to him he gave me a bonus of one-quarter cent a word."

Mr. Asimov was graduated from Columbia University in 1929 with a bachelor of science degree, and earned a master's in 1941 and a doctorate in chemistry there in 1948. The next year, he accepted an offer from Boston University's School of Medicine to teach biochemistry.

Mr. Asimov's science-fiction novels and stories won many awards — five Hugos, given by the fans, and two Nebula Awards, given by his fellow writers. His "Foundation Trilogy" — consisting of "Foundation" (1951), "Foundation and Empire" (1952) and "Second Foundation" (1953) — was given a Hugo in 1966 as Best All-Time Science Fiction Series.

Among his nonfiction works, "Asimov's New Guide to Science" is considered one of the best books about science for the layman.

Among Mr. Asimov's other well-known science-fiction works were "I, Robot" (1950), in which he invented his famous Three Laws of Robotics, which govern the relation of robots to their human masters; "The Robots of Dawn" (1982); "Robots and Empire" (1985); and "Nemesis" (1989).

"I have been fortunate to be born with a restless and efficient brain, with a capacity for clear thought and an ability to put that thought into words," he once remarked. "None of this is to my credit. I am the beneficiary of a lucky break in the genetic sweepstakes."

# From Reagan Security Aide To Macedonia EC Lobbyist

International Herald Tribune  
LUXEMBOURG — Outside a meeting of European Community foreign ministers on Monday, scores of Greek demonstrators chanted slogans against the proposed EC recognition of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

Inside, a lone lobbyist for Macedonia waited patiently to use a photocopier machine in order to distribute a statement from the Macedonian president, Kiro Gligorov.

It was a long way from the White House for Robert C. McFarlane, who served as national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan from 1983 to 1985. He pleaded guilty to withholding information from Congress in the Iran-contra affair.

"I was asked by some Canadians of Macedonia how I could provide counsel on how the Macedonians could make their case in European capitals," said Mr. McFarlane, 54. "I've been trying to get President Gligorov in the heard."

Mr. McFarlane's lobbying successes have included a meeting between the Macedonian president and the German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The lobbyist has a firm that seeks to persuade American companies to invest in developing countries. One of those countries, he said, would be Macedonia if the republic wins its independence.

# BOSNIA: EC Grants Recognition

(Continued from page 1)

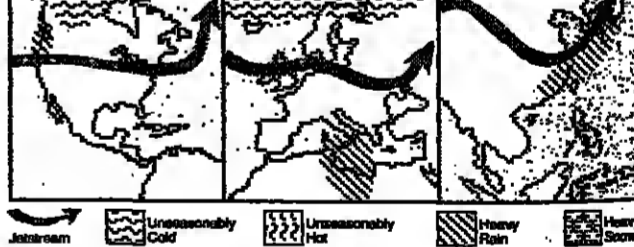
Serbs. The EC ministers said any delay in recognizing Bosnia-Herzegovina would only encourage more trouble from factions opposed to the republic's independence.

"We discussed it around the table and we felt that we should not give arguments to the radicals who do not want recognition of the republic," said Josip de Doms Faurio, the foreign minister of Portugal, which holds the rotating EC presidency.

"None of the options is risk free," said a spokesman for the British Foreign Office. "A great deal of the fighting has taken place due to the anticipation of a decision by the Community."

The EC ministers said they expected results soon on Macedonia's bid for EC recognition, which has been blocked by Greece due to concerns that the Yugoslav republic might have territorial designs on the northern Greek region also known as Macedonia. The Yugoslav republic denies any such aims.

# The Weather



Region	City	Today High/Low	Tomorrow High/Low	Today High/Low	Tomorrow High/Low
North America	Albany	17/12	10/10	17/12	10/10
	Amsterdam	12/15	9/12	12/15	9/12
	Ankara	22/7	14/8	22/7	14/8
	Athens	22/15	14/11	22/15	14/11
	Bangkok	14/27	14/26	14/27	14/26
	Barcelona	12/23	9/12	12/23	9/12
	Berlin	9/18	14/21	9/18	14/21
	Bombay	28/34	22/25	28/34	22/25
	Brussels	12/23	9/12	12/23	9/12
	Cairo	18/26	14/21	18/26	14/21
Europe	Cairo	18/26	14/21	18/26	14/21
	Canberra	22/12	14/11	22/12	14/11
	Chongqing	14/27	14/26	14/27	14/26
	Copenhagen	7/14	13/14	7/14	13/14
	Dubai	7/14	13/14	7/14	13/14
	Helsinki	5/12	8/9	5/12	8/9
	London	12/18	9/12	12/18	9/12
	Madrid	14/27	14/26	14/27	14/26
	Moscow	10/20	7/12	10/20	7/12
	Nairobi	11/24	14/21	11/24	14/21
Asia	Nairobi	11/24	14/21	11/24	14/21
	Osaka	15/25	14/21	15/25	14/21
	Paris	12/18	9/12	12/18	9/12
	Perth	12/23	9/12	12/23	9/12
	Port of Spain	28/34	22/25	28/34	22/25
	Reykjavik	7/14	13/14	7/14	13/14
	Rome	15/23	9/12	15/23	9/12
	Singapore	28/34	22/25	28/34	22/25
	Tokyo	15/25	14/21	15/25	14/21
	Wellington	12/18	9/12	12/18	9/12
Africa	Wellington	12/18	9/12	12/18	9/12
	Abuja	28/34	22/25	28/34	22/25
	Accra	28/34	22/25	28/34	22/25
	Aden	28/34	22/25	28/34	22/25
	Algiers	18/26	14/21	18/26	14/21
	Ankara	22/7	14/8	22/7	14/8
	Antananarivo	22/12	14/11	22/12	14/11
	Asmara	22/12	14/11	22/12	14/11
	Asmara	22/12	14/11	22/12	14/11
	Asmara	22/12	14/11	22/12	14/11

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# Opposition Leaders Arrested As Peru Dissolves Congress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LIMA — The Peruvian Army rounded up opposition leaders on Monday after President Alberto Fujimori, vowing to stop "chaos and corruption," dissolved the National Congress and suspended the Constitution.

Although the capital was quiet after the crackdown, protests came in from abroad. In Washington, the White House called the dissolution of the National Congress a "regrettable step backward" for democracy and said that U.S. aid to the country was under review.

The Organization of American States called an emergency meeting. Latin American diplomats said the organization might decide to impose sanctions on Peru, as it did on Haiti in October in response to a coup that overthrew the president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Mr. Fujimori justified Sunday's action by saying that he needed more power to fight the Shining Path insurgents and tackle chronic economic problems.

But in Washington it was seen as another worrying move in what could be a growing anti-democratic trend in the hemisphere. In addition to the Haiti coup on Sept. 30, there was an unsuccessful military coup in Venezuela two months ago that was fueled by economic discontent.

The aid package under review included \$320 million in economic and military assistance that the United States has allocated for Peru but not yet paid out, and \$45 million never dispersed during the 1991 fiscal year and \$275 million for the current budget year.

The surprise move by Mr. Fujimori, announced in a late-night television address on Sunday, was immediately endorsed by the military.

Hours after what politicians and political analysts labeled a coup d'état, Lima was tense but calm, with troops patrolling main thoroughfares and controlling all strategic points.

Soldiers in combat gear backed by tanks sealed off the center of the capital, taking up positions around Congress and entering the offices of the main political parties and media outlets.

"This is a violation of the constitution; this is a coup d'état," said the Senate speaker, Felipe Osterling, of the conservative Popular Christian Party. He said troops had barred him from going to the Congress building to "lead a civil struggle for democracy."

He called for a civil disobedience campaign to counter the president's moves.

Mario Vargas Llosa, the author who lost a bid for the presidency to Mr. Fujimori in 1990, said from Berlin: "The reason for this coup is the complete failure of the politics that had brought the country to a truly critical situation."

Another opposition politician said that Congress would meet at an undetermined time and place to declare the presidency vacant.

Mr. Fujimori announced a government of "national reconstruction" and the drawing up of constitutional changes which would be submitted to a plebiscite.

Senate and the 180-member Chamber of Deputies.

The former president, Alan García Pérez, his main sides in the opposition: American Popular Revolutionary Alliance; and the president of the National Congress, Roberto Ramírez del Villar, were among prominent politicians put under house arrest.

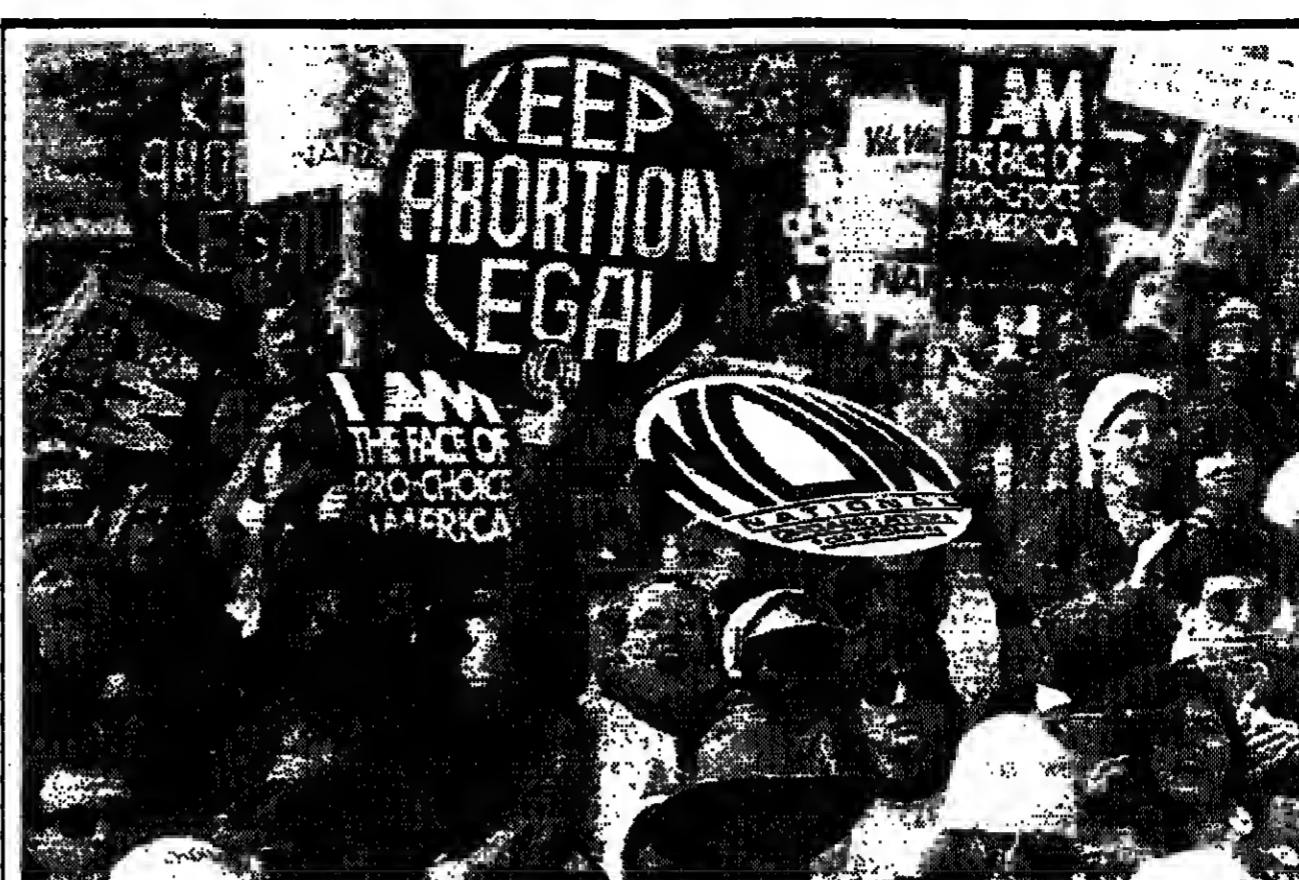
Troops also detained the deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Cesar Barrera Bazan, of the United Left.

Police and army units blocked off a large part of central Lima on Monday morning, restricting access to traffic and searching pedestrians. Classes were suspended Monday, according to television reports.

"Chaos, corruption and the failure of some fundamental institutions such as the legislative branch and the judiciary to identify with the great national interests block the country's reconstruction effort and the development of the government," Mr. Fujimori said.

Mr. Fujimori is a former agronomist and political neophyte who took office in July 1990 following national elections.

In his address, he vowed to ensure an "honest and effective administration of justice," clean up the state finances and step up the war against traffickers and corruption in government.



Thousands gathering on the Ellipse near the White House to demonstrate their support for the right of women to an abortion.

# Abortion-Rights Rally Draws 500,000

By Christine Spolar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Organizers of a march by hundreds of thousands of abortion rights advocates down Washington's main streets say they have made a powerful show of strength in a year in which they fear that the Supreme Court could restrict a woman's right to abortion.

The March for Women's Lives, which the police said drew 500,000 people on Sunday, was one of the largest in the city's history. It attracted dozens of congressional candidates, a couple of presidential hopefuls and thousands of local, state and national campaigners.

The march organizers, the National Organization for Women and dozens of other groups, were jubilant about the turnout. They estimated that 1 million people participated, twice as many as the official estimate of the U.S. Park Police and District of Columbia Police.

The demonstration that jammed Pennsylvania Avenue for four hours was peaceful but spirited. There were a few shouting matches between some marchers and small groups of anti-abortion protesters, and a three-hour counterdemonstration on the west lawn of the U.S. Capitol drew about 200 people.

The election campaign has energized both sides of the abortion issue. The Supreme Court is weighing a case that could restrict its 1973 ruling in Roe v. Wade that established a constitutional right to abortion. The case, which challenges a Pennsylvania law that restricts abortion, could be decided in July and play a role in the national election.

The president of the women's organization, Patricia Ireland, said the march showed that abortion rights would be a significant issue this fall and in future elections.

"For our friends," she said, "the message is we are going to be there for them."

"The other message is that we are going forward from this place to recruit far more women for office," she said. "We are not looking to make any more compromises. We want the real thing now. We want women we can believe in with our whole hearts. And there's a whole lot of women getting ready to run."

The groups represented at the rally included B'Nai B'rith for Choice, Republicans for Choice, Clergy for Choice, Southern Women for Choice, Blue Devils for Choice and Menopausal Women Nostalgic for Choice.

It was the largest abortion rights rally and one of the largest demonstrations in Washington.

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# Tests Identify Mengele's Body

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Genetic material taken from a body thought to be that of Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz concentration camp doctor, matches samples from living Mengele relatives, proving after a seven-year inquiry that he died in 1979, according to nongovernmental sources familiar with a German investigation.

The results of the investigation are to be released officially in Frankfurt this week. But sources said that the DNA found in a body exhumed from a Brazilian cemetery in 1985 confirmed that the remains were those of Mengele.

A DNA match would end speculation that Mengele, the long-sought Angel of Death, responsible for the murder of 400,000 Jews at Auschwitz, was still alive. The United States said in 1985 that it believed the body in Brazil was that of Mengele, but Germany and Israel maintained open files on the case.

matching test and conducted the genetic investigation for Germany, confirmed that he received the Mengele family blood samples and completed a report on the case.

Although Dr. Jeffrey would not confirm that he found a positive match, other sources said he did.

Reached at his office at Leicester University in Britain, Dr. Jeffrey said that having maps of the genetic makeup of Mengele's first wife and his son Rolf reversed their long-standing refusal to give blood samples that would allow a DNA matching test to proceed.

A government source said the Mengesles acceded to the request only after Germany threatened to exhume the bodies of other family members.

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test and conducted the genetic investigation for Germany, confirmed that he received the Mengele family blood samples and completed a report on the case.

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# EC Rebuffs Ireland on Altering Abortion Text

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Ireland's partners in the European Community on Monday turned down Dublin's request to change the abortion protocol in the new Treaty on European Union, creating a political problem for the government.

Diplomats said the internal dispute over abortion, the most explosive social issue in the Roman Catholic country, could in turn jeopardize ratification of the treaty on political and monetary union that was signed in Maastricht, the Netherlands, in February.

The treaty must be ratified by all 12 EC countries.

At a meeting of EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg, a majority spoke against amending the text. Some governments fear that allowing one country to make a change would bring pressure from their domestic critics to alter other provisions of the treaty.

Foreign Minister David Andrews of Ireland said Dublin would now have to decide whether to postpone the referendum on the treaty, which had been scheduled for June. Otherwise it risks seeing the debate on Europe being turned into a debate on abortion.

The problem arose because Dublin was granted a protocol saying that nothing in the treaty affected the application of its constitutional ban on abortion. But then an Irish court prevented a teenager who said she had been raped from traveling to Britain for an abortion, although the ruling was overturned by the Irish Supreme Court.

The government now wants the treaty language to make clear that the protocol does not affect the freedom of Irish citizens to travel within the EC and to receive information about services legally available elsewhere.

# High Court Reins In U.S. 'Sting' Operations

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday overturned a Nebraska farmer's conviction for receiving child pornography, ruling that government agents conducting a "sting" operation entrapped him into committing the crime.

The court, splitting 5 to 4, said that postal inspectors "overstepped the line between setting a trap for the 'unwary innocent' and the 'unwary criminal'" when they repeatedly solicited Keith Jacobson of Newman Grove, Nebraska, to buy child pornography.

"When the government's quest for convictions leads to the apprehension of an otherwise law-abiding citizen who, if left to his own devices, likely would have never run afoul of the law, the courts should intervene," the court said in an opinion written by Justice Byron R. White.

The two newest justices, Clarence Thomas and David H. Souter, joined Justice White and the two most liberal members of the court, Justices Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens. The decision was a surprise from a court that has given great leeway to law enforcement techniques.

The majority said the government failed to prove that Mr. Jacobson was "predisposed" to commit the crime when agents first targeted him in what turned out to be a sting operation of two and a half years.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor warned that the court's ruling could hamper the government's ability to conduct sting operations, an effective but controversial law enforcement technique.

She said the ruling "introduces a new requirement that government sting operations have a reasonable suspicion of illegal activity before contacting a suspect."

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy joined the dissent.

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Strains Evident in Far East

China and Japan Spar at Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan stressed at a meeting here Monday that neither was seeking military advantage over the other. But strains between them were apparent over an array of issues dating to World War II.

Though both said a territorial dispute should not be allowed to dent, particularly when Japan appeared to resist Mr. Jiang's invitation to Emperor Akihito to visit China.

In a meeting that lasted two and a half hours, Mr. Jiang urged that Akihito visit by the end of 1992, the 20th anniversary of normalized relations between the countries. Mr. Miyazawa responded that Japan wanted to continue to study the issue, officials said.

In Japanese diplomatic language, that is tantamount to "no." The Tokyo government is concerned that the visit could prove embarrassing to the emperor because such issues as ownership of the Senkaku Islands and Chinese claims for war reparations remain unresolved.

Mr. Jiang arrived Monday for a five-day visit. He is the first top-level Chinese leader to visit Japan since April 1989, when Prime Minister Li Peng came. A few months later, China's army crushed an anti-government movement in Beijing, and Japan joined the West in freezing high-level exchanges with China.

Japan has led the West in gradually restoring contacts. Last year, former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu became the first major Western leader to visit Beijing after the 1989 crackdown.

In talks, Mr. Miyazawa also raised the issues of human rights, China's arms exports and Beijing's recent assertion of a claim to the Senkakus, which are controlled by Japan. Mr. Jiang said China was strictly observing international safeguards in arms exports and rejected outside discussion of its human rights policies.

Mr. Jiang told Mr. Miyazawa that China was still bound by the suggestion of its senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, in 1978 that the island issue be left to future generations, a Japanese official said.

Both leaders agreed, however, that the problem should not be allowed to undermine relations. Underlining perhaps the most sensitive issue between the countries — Japan's invasion of China, which began in 1937 — Mr. Jiang assured Mr. Miyazawa that China was not a military superpower, and the prime minister said Japan would never become one.

The two leaders did not directly discuss war reparations, officials on both sides said, even though some Chinese legislators recently asked their government to raise the issue.

The Chinese government formally waived any reparations claims when it established ties with Japan in 1972.

But Mr. Jiang hinted last week that Chinese citizens may seek compensation on their own for damages inflicted by the Japanese Army. (AP Reuters)



Jiang Zemin, left, chief of the Chinese Communist Party, flanked by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan, reviewing a guard of honor at the Akasaka guest house in Tokyo on Monday.

Window on Corruption in South China

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

HONG KONG — All everyone agrees on is that some gangsters visited Tang Rime's house in Shenzhen one day last year and beat her brother to death in front of her.

Miss Tang, a slender 23-year-old, said the reason was simple: She was a whistle-blower, calling attention to a web of corruption involving senior officials at the company she worked for.

The easiest way to silence her, after threats failed, she said, was to murder her and her brother, she added that the killers, frightened, ran away before they got to her.

The authorities offer little comment. They hint that the killing may have been the result of a street quarrel or a misunderstanding over Miss Tang's use of a company-owned apartment. But they do not explain why the trial of the accused killers was abruptly suspended a month ago when one of them reportedly said in court that the head of the company had ordered the attack.

"This case shows that the reforms in China haven't been carried out correctly," said Yang Zhonguo, a colleague who backs up Miss Tang on every detail. "And it shows that there are no human rights in China."

The case offers a remarkable window into the web of corruption in southern China, the most prosperous part of the country. Shenzhen, a special economic zone nestled next to Hong Kong, is known for a freewheeling atmosphere in which prostitutes outnumber Communist Party loyalists.

It is impossible to confirm independently the accusations that Miss Tang and Mr. Yang made, but the general portrait that they paint of widespread graft fits with accounts from many other Chinese. The only unusual aspect of this case, aside from the killing, is that Miss Tang and Mr. Yang have escaped to Hong Kong and are willing to be quoted by name.

Miss Tang first went to Shenzhen in 1989 and eventually found work at the Yellow River Corp., a trading company that spent large sums of money cultivating support from party and government officials. She said she was appalled when the company chief, a man named Wang, asked her to forge contracts that would be used to defraud the banks.

The executives at Yellow River specialized in defrauding banks and out-of-town companies.

After the reported testimony of a company employee, the trial of the accused killers was suspended indefinitely.

nies, according to Miss Tang and Mr. Yang. In one example cited by Mr. Yang, an executive forged a contract for the sale of steel, indicating that he would make a small fortune if he just obtained a loan to buy the steel in the first place. The executive gave the bank manager a bribe to make sure the loan would be granted, and then used the money to buy a forged passport and disappear abroad.

Miss Tang said that when she tried to report her allegations about Yellow River, local officials laughed — and reported her to Mr. Wang. According to her account, he halted her salary and sent thugs to harass her. Miss Tang took an extremely rare course in China: She fought back.

She began writing letters to officials all over China. She also pasted posters around Shenzhen denouncing the corruption.

Her older brother, Tang Richeng, came to Shenzhen to protect her. According to Miss Tang's version of events, a gang of hoodlums led by two Yellow

River employees came to Mr. Yang's company-owned apartment, in which she had found refuge, and announced that they were going to kill her on orders of "Boss Wang." She quotes them as saying that a deal had been worked out for them to serve a few months in prison and then be released.

"My big brother tried to protect me, so they hit him with their iron bars," she said. "I was screaming, 'Help! Help!' They hit me a little bit, but because my big brother was protecting me they mostly hit him. Then some people came by, and they got scared and ran away."

The accused killers were arrested a few days later, but Miss Tang said that when she demanded that Mr. Wang also be arrested, the police detained and threatened her. After what she said were two more attempts on her life — she said she foiled them by barricading herself in the apartment so the assassins could not get to her before she could scream for help — she fled China. Now she is applying for a visa to resettle in the United States.

The trial of the accused killers was held in late February. But after the reported confession of a company employee that Mr. Wang planned the whole operation, the court suspended the trial indefinitely.

"Some things are still under investigation," said a judge of the Intermediate People's Court in Shenzhen.

A Shenzhen police spokesman said: "We are not very clear about this matter."

But a spokesman for the Yellow River Corp. said that Mr. Wang was still employed and receiving paychecks, but was not coming to work.

He said that the company had merely been trying to force Miss Tang from the company-owned apartment when a fight erupted in which her brother was killed.

"This incident has been exaggerated," the spokesman said. "It was all a misunderstanding."

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Narrowly Wins Key Vote in Parliament Over Economy

(Continued from page 1) can come of it," said Boris Nemtsov, the pro-Yeltsin governor of Nizhny Novgorod. "The only thing that can happen is some change in personnel, but this will not touch upon the course of reform."

whose delegates choose from among themselves a smaller working parliament, or Supreme Soviet. Mr. Yeltsin's defense adviser, Dimitri Volkogonov, called the Congress "useless" and "nonsensical" on Monday and said it should be abolished.

Sergei Kovalev, chairman of the parliament's human rights committee. But Sergei Shakhrai, a presidential adviser who has written one draft calling for strong executive power, said it will be disastrous if the Congress ends in stalemate and without a constitution.

Many also demanded that Mr. Yeltsin appoint, as a balance to Mr. Gaider, the economic czar, a minister with close ties to the military-industrial complex and other huge state-owned enterprises. Arkadi Volvsky, a former adviser to several Communist general-secretaries and now chief of an industrialists' association, was suggested by Mr. Volkogonov, the defense adviser, and others as a likely candidate.

Sergei Baburin, an opposition leader, said his faction would try again to raise a no-confidence motion. "At the moment, the cabinet seems to be the chief force opposed to reforms, because it is doing so much to discredit them," he said.

DROUGHT: Parched Southern Africa Is Quickly Getting Desperate

(Continued from page 1) great increase in malnutrition and starvation," he warned. There have been no reports yet of deaths from starvation. But peasants in some remote areas are reported to have nothing to eat but the fruit of baobab trees mixed with river silt.

The crisis is putting regional cooperation to a severe test. The black-ruled countries of the region are still extremely reluctant to be seen dealing openly with South Africa, despite President Frederik W. de Klerk's reforms and the prospect of a multiracial interim government there within a few months.

At a meeting in Harare last weekend of leaders from the "frontline states" that rim South Africa, Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, among others, shot down a Zambian proposal to invite South Africa to an emergency conference Monday in Lusaka, Zambia, to discuss regional cooperation on logistics and other matters.

However, a few days later, after Mr. Mugabe had departed for a vacation in Ireland, Zimbabwe sent its transport minister on a secret mission to South Africa. The minister pleaded for the de Klerk government's cooperation in speeding up truck and rail shipments of emergency food imports for Zimbabwe delivered to South Africa ports, sources in the region said.

The link to the south is the big hurdle," said a Western economist. The survival of the landlocked countries of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana depend heavily on South Africa's port and railroad systems.

GERMANS: Success of Far Right Parties in State Elections Leaves the Country Anxious

(Continued from page 1) many's military role, and the mounting cost of rebuilding the formerly Communist East. European leaders and editorialists expressed dismay over the German vote. Portugal's prime minister, Anibal Cavaco Silva, who is also president of the European Community, said rising xenophobia in Germany could endanger European unification. And Mr. Kohl said Germans "fear we are doing too much for the European Community and that our prosperity and the German mark may be threatened."

The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet called the vote a "grim warning" and the Financial Times called it "a black day for Chancellor Kohl." "Germany's reputation around the world will now be burdened with even more mistrust because of this vote," said Heinz Galinski, head of Germany's state-supported Jewish community.

The Republicans blame the influx of foreigners for the country's housing shortage, street crime, and pollution. The party would ban Islamic community centers from political or cultural activities other than prayer, turn back refugees fleeing civil war in Yugoslavia or minority conflict in Turkey, and put asylum-seekers in collection camps "to minimize the native population's existing and growing antipathy toward foreign residents."

Republican state chairman, Christian Kas. But the Republicans remain largely a single-issue party, whose success emerged from their discontent over the rising number of asylum-seekers. The number of foreigners who arrived in Germany and claimed to be fleeing persecution shot up from 120,000 in 1989 to 256,000 last year, and this year's figure could reach 400,000. Nearly all asylum applications are rejected, but the process can take years.

Despite the uproar about asylum-seekers, about half of the foreigners immigrating here are ethnic Germans from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who have a constitutional right to German citizenship because they are descended from Germans.

Senators Press For Action on Burmese Junta

WASHINGTON — Two liberal Democrats and a conservative Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are joining forces to press for stronger administration action against the Burmese military junta. They charge it with "horrifying abuses of human rights, the trafficking of illicit drugs and the mass buildup of arms for domestic repression."

The senators — Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Paul Simon of Illinois, both Democrats, and Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina — will introduce a congressional resolution this week calling for an international arms embargo and the end of American trade with Burma. The senators said U.S. trade with the country is four times higher than is acknowledged.

Implicit in the resolution is a strong criticism of China, which has sold the Burmese Army an estimated \$1.2 billion in weapons and engages in a cross-border trade in a variety of goods. The senators want the United States to exert pressure on Beijing to end its backing of the Burmese junta, which seized power in September 1988.

Synagogue in Moscow Damaged by Firebomb

MOSCOW — A firebombing damaged the synagogue of the orthodox Hasidim Jewish sect in central Moscow, Itar-Tass news agency reported. A can of gasoline was thrown through the synagogue window late Sunday, causing a fire. Workers restoring the synagogue put out the fire before fire fighters arrived.

U.S. officials argue that Washington has cut all aid to Burma and co-sponsored a resolution of the UN Human Rights Commission condemning the military for what the State Department called one of the worst rights records in the world.

The League and other insurgent groups seemed to have taken votes from both the Christian Democrats and from the former Communist Party. Since the collapse of the Iron Curtain, Italian Communists have been in turmoil and are now split between the Democratic Party of the Left, as the retired Communist Party is known, and a splinter group, Communist Reforming. Between them, according to projections, they polled about a fifth of the vote, down from about 25 percent in 1987.

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EMAKERS

PHIL ANGELIDES, the Democratic chairman in California, said, "It would take a very compelling set of circumstances and a very compelling personality and a very compelling moment to produce a nominee out of a brokered convention" without "ever having been subjected to the voters' judgment or the level of scrutiny to which any other nominee has been subjected."

ITALY: The Vote Brings Turmoil

(Continued from page 1) dreads could lure him back with promises of greater power. Regional winners included the Lombardy League, a group seeking autonomy for the wealthy north, which secured 8 to 10 percent of the national vote, and the southern Rete party, which polled 27 percent of the vote on an anti-Mafia ticket in Palermo, Sicily, the Mafia's heartland. Overall in Sicily, though, both the Christian Democrats and their Socialist coalition partners fared slightly better than nationwide. The hard-core south, known to many as the field of Italy's organized crime gangs, is also the Christian Democrats' political base. The setback for the Christian Democrats, who dominated Italy throughout the Cold War, seemed to fit a European pattern of political uncertainty at a time when established governments in France, Britain and Germany are confronted with insurgent threats. As in France and Germany, moreover, part of the challenge is from groups whose followers feel threatened by and hostile toward immigrants. The Lombardy League seeks greater fiscal independence for the industrial north, which bears half the country's tax burden. League backers are also opposed to the growing number of Third World immigrants seeking economic refuge in Italy. The League and other insurgent groups seemed to have taken votes

■ Mussolini Kin Is Elected The granddaughter of Benito Mussolini won a seat in Parliament on a neo-fascist ticket in the elections. The Associated Press reported her party as saying. A party official said that Alessandra Mussolini, a 29-year-old actress and recent medical school graduate, was the top vote-getter for the Italian Social Movement in her district in Naples.

# Style

## A Classic of American Style Ralph Lauren, Fashion's Solid Citizen, 25 Years Later

**N**EW YORK — Ralph Lauren has defined taste for an entire generation and invented an American fashion dream. He is now celebrating 25 years since — as a necktie salesman — he set up in business in 1967. The new show he sends out Wednesday will contain yet more fragments of his fantasy world, in which the confident tweediness of Old England meets the rugged denim of the Far West.

His clothes and home furnishings have become classics of modern American style, Jode-

elements of clothing, whether from pre-war England, the Ivy League campus or the Far West, and to re-create or improve them.

"I am inspired by tradition — by what is there but is not out there," he says, remembering the limited color range of polo shirts he found while working in prep school, at Brooks Brothers; or the first forays into women's wear in 1971, when he made the hacking jacket he could not find for Ricky.

His narrative advertising campaigns present an idealized world where women are all squeaky-clean blondes, men handsome and fresh-faced, flannels are white, jeans are blue and the sun is perpetually shining. The clothes, too, although based on menswear classics, are not just hunky tweed jackets or baggy slipovers misappropriated from male wardrobes — except when he dressed Diane Keaton in "Annie Hall" in 1977.

Lauren's brilliance is not just to perceive a dream, but to realize it as products and to package them. With his 1983 Home Collection and its subsequent themes from Santa Fe to Scottish plaid, he more or less invented the idea — now so commonplace — of lifestyle shopping. The customer who identifies with a look finds it in everything from T-shirts to bed-linen in the sumptuously decorated Ralph Lauren corners in stores, and in freestanding shops worldwide.

money that Gatsby smelled in Daisy. That film was lovingly costumed in 1973 by Ralph Lauren and remains a leitmotif of his style. Yet he denies being viscerally attached to a romanticized past, and vehemently defends himself from the charge of romanticizing snobbery.

"I don't believe in cloths; I am not an isolationist. Anyone can walk into my shops," he says. "I believe only that I have made things more beautiful. I have given people integrity. I think everything I have ever done has been positive. I have brought more quality into the world."

There is an authenticity to Lauren's clothes and to his own deeply-held beliefs that is more than mere image-making. And it is in fact to dismiss his work — as Yves Saint Laurent's partner, Pierre Bergé, has done — as "derivative" and looking to the past.

He is often inspired by characters from the canons of style, from Douglas Fairbanks Jr., through Fred Astaire and the Duke of Windsor. But his inspiration is based on acute observation of detail.

Wednesday's women's collection is based on a man's wardrobe "made even dandier." A previous show came from the idea of uniforms and the observation of the clothes of New York's doormen. The realization is down to teamwork.

A current project is to develop ranges of active sportswear. And a new store facing the Rhineland building and devoted to activewear will open in 1993.

In the ugly, urban world of New York, Ralph Lauren's clothes suggest a decent, more orderly society — all open fires, log cabins and country air. He expresses none of the anger, aggression or destructiveness of modern city life.

"When I was growing up I was not angry, not down-trodden, I was very, very happy," he says. "I developed a certain taste level and that had to do with expanding horizons. Who is to say that if you are poor, you have to have flashy things?"

Now that he is very rich, he has worked quietly to give something back. In 1989, he launched in Washington the Nina Hyde Center for Breast Cancer Research, named for the late fashion editor of The Washington Post.

**W**HAT of the future? After successful surgery on a benign brain tumor in 1987, Lauren seems set to ride out the millennium. "I do think: Is this going to go on?" he admits. He is not sure if any of his three children — Andrew, 23, David, 20, or his daughter Dylan, 18 — will come into the business, and says "it might be hard for them and for me."

He says that he is proud of what he has achieved, proud of the fashion industry, and above all proud that he has caught the imagination of a generation. When he thinks about Wednesday's show and all the work that it involved, his "hands start sweating."

"People think you are blasé," he says. "But during each show I ask myself: How did I get there? Inside everyone is a child playing grown-up."



From the comfortable, countrified look to Gatsby-inspired menswear and city-slicker chic, Ralph Lauren, top right, remains true to a lifetime philosophy of simple, well-tailored clothes.

### SUZY MENKES

stars of international taste, and they have brought Lauren success beyond his dreams as a kid growing up in the Bronx.

"I've had a wonderful career — my life is like the movies, and I have been a witness to my life," says Lauren, 52, who started his anniversary year by picking up a Lifetime Achievement Award in February from the Council of Fashion Designers of America.

Lauren is fitting a dandified pin-striped suit in his Seventh Avenue showroom. He is dressed, in his habitual style, as for his ranch in Colorado: well-worn cowboy boots in blood red and black leather, broken-in jeans, buckled Western belt, denim shirt below a tanned face and big-country smile. He fulfills his own claim that both clothes and men look better as they get older.

His shows are each like a new reel in the same movie, in which the gilded couples change their clothes, but never their fashion point of view, which is based on simplicity, quality and authenticity.

"I see people's lives," he says "and what they need for their lives. People ask how can a Jewish kid from the Bronx do preppy clothes? Does it have to do with class and money? It has to do with dreams."

"I design for myself, it is very selfish, I do what I want to wear and what my wife wants to wear — I take that and stretch it. I design what I thought was missing, the clothes I couldn't find. I pick a period that inspires me, that makes me dream and makes me hope."

Back in the 1950s, the teenage Lauren, né Lipschitz, yearned for solid values in a world of fast-track obsolescence. Unlike his peers (although one of them was Calvin Klein), he was inspired not by Elvis, Cadillacs and espresso-bar flash, but by the Harris tweed jacket of his pipe-smoking teacher. "How come," he asks rhetorically "that I wanted a Rolls-Royce and not a Cadillac?"

The \$1 billion annual sales of his Polo Ralph Lauren empire have now brought him a fleet of vintage cars. He also owns stables of horses on his ranch in Colorado, planes to lift him between homes in New York, Westchester County, Colorado and Jamaica. The images of his wife, Ricky, and his three children have all been woven into the Navajo rugs and wicker chairs of his much-photographed lifestyle.

Lauren's skill has been to identify traditional

*'I pick a period that inspires me, that makes me dream and makes me hope.'*

The idea of simple, non-fashion fashion that has been Lauren's lifetime philosophy is now the summit of current style. The reassertion of basic values suggests that the 1990s should be the company's prime time.

Yet Ralph Lauren's unequivocal statement of taste came in the glitzy 1980s, when he opened a 20,000-square-foot (about 1,860-square-meter) flagship New York store in the former Rhineland Mansion on Madison Avenue at 72d Street. It is a polished mahogany temple to the solid values he believes in, seductively furnished as a house and a home.

This vision of a world of Fair Isle sweaters without blood or tears has made millions of customers very happy and a few critics intensely angry, because they feel that Lauren has both espoused and romanticized the ideals of WASP America, and offered aspiring customers a phony background of class and tradition.

Thus, in Lauren's Looking-Glass world, the wall-to-wall portraits of crusty colonels and pimlet-eyed sportsmen are viewed either as noble accessories to his stately store — or as the embodiment of snobbish attitudes. The white curtains that flap languorously at the window of a "Jamaica Inn" room set are symbolic of freedom and escape — or of the snotty old

### STYLE MAKERS



The centennial issue, featuring images from the New York exhibition.

### A Frisky 100th

#### VOGUE'S BIRTHDAY BASH

**N**EW YORK — The essence of a fashion magazine is to catch the fleeting moment. Vogue, the world's most famous glossy publication, decided to create a happening of its own to celebrate its centenary. The wild and controversial party thrown in New York set out to rip off the traditional mask of elegance.

Only Madonna, strutting to her hit song "Vogue," was missing from the hip celebrations last week. The marbled halls of the New York Public Library (capped in fluffy white for the night) resounded instead to Tito Puente's band, as fashion's heavy hitters eyed each other and the exhibition of "Images from 100 Years of Vogue."

On the walls were Irving Penn's glacial icons of style from the 1930s; and on the dance floor supermodel Yasmeen Ghauri in the briefest Alaïa playuit with butterflies spanning her buttocks. Here were Helmut Newton's scantly charged 1970s photographs of strappy, skin-flick swimsuits; and there was Gianni Versace's sister, Donatella, showing off his black bondage dress. Vogue's androgynous innocence, captured by Richard Avedon in his 1946s, was mirrored by the slick-shin elegance of Anna Wintour, Vogue's editor in chief for the 1990s. She was wearing an ankle-length column of white crepe by Geoffrey Beene, one of the gold-rush of designers who came to pay tribute.

"Vogue is fashion, it is the world," announced Isaac Mizrahi, whose black lace salon-nail dress, patterned with heartbeats, was worn by model-turned-painter Anh Dong.

"Vogue is Vogue," said my god, we've managed to deliver our spring stock," exclaimed Donna

Karan, as Blaine Trump appeared in Karan's moonbeam silver evening sweater and long skirt. Blaine's ex-sister-in-law, Ivana, on the arm of the jewelry designer Kenny Lane, was talking up her new novel, "For Love Alone." More gold jewelry than she had lavished on the moldings at the Plaza Hotel decorated Ivana's accessories: a diamond necklace, admirer by Oscar de la Renta as very "Vogue," the name of his new fragrance.

Christian Lacroix and Karl Lagerfeld were designers with Courcoud-clout who had flown in from Europe just for the long night. Lagerfeld's walker was his good friend, Susan Gutfreund, while cool blonde Ann Bass — wearing a Chanel black tulle lampshade skirt — fled upstairs with Gianfranco Ferré in search of the elusive pasta supper and the in-short-supply chairs and tables. Ferré, en route for a vacation in Anguilla, was in town to plan his new Madison Avenue store. Rival Italian Gianni Versace, head-to-toes in black leather, was also checking out his Madison Avenue store the next day, before viewing his on-the-waterfront estate at South Beach, across from Miami.

"A great evening and a great magazine — it's got energy," he said.

"People in a funny modern mix," said Jean-Paul Gaultier, who will be the star of Henry Bendel's first anniversary-on-Fifth-Avenue party on Thursday.

The Vogue party was wild — and not quite the elegant, back-slapping soirée that the fashion establishment had expected from the black-tie invitation and arrangements of russet flowers. Could Nast's owner, S. L. Newhouse, and Harry Evans, head of Random House, which has published the glossy book of the Public Library show, struggled to make dignified speeches heard above the din.

The book's title is "On the Edge," since Vogue prides itself on reflecting the wider world in its arresting pictures: Lee Miller's Nazi Germany; Bert Stern's pictures of Marilyn Monroe as vulnerable victim; Deborah Turbeville's women at the bathroom; Yohji Yamamoto's female storm-trooper; Helmut Newton's women as sex objects; Madonna in a Lacroix jacket and in sexual ecstasy.

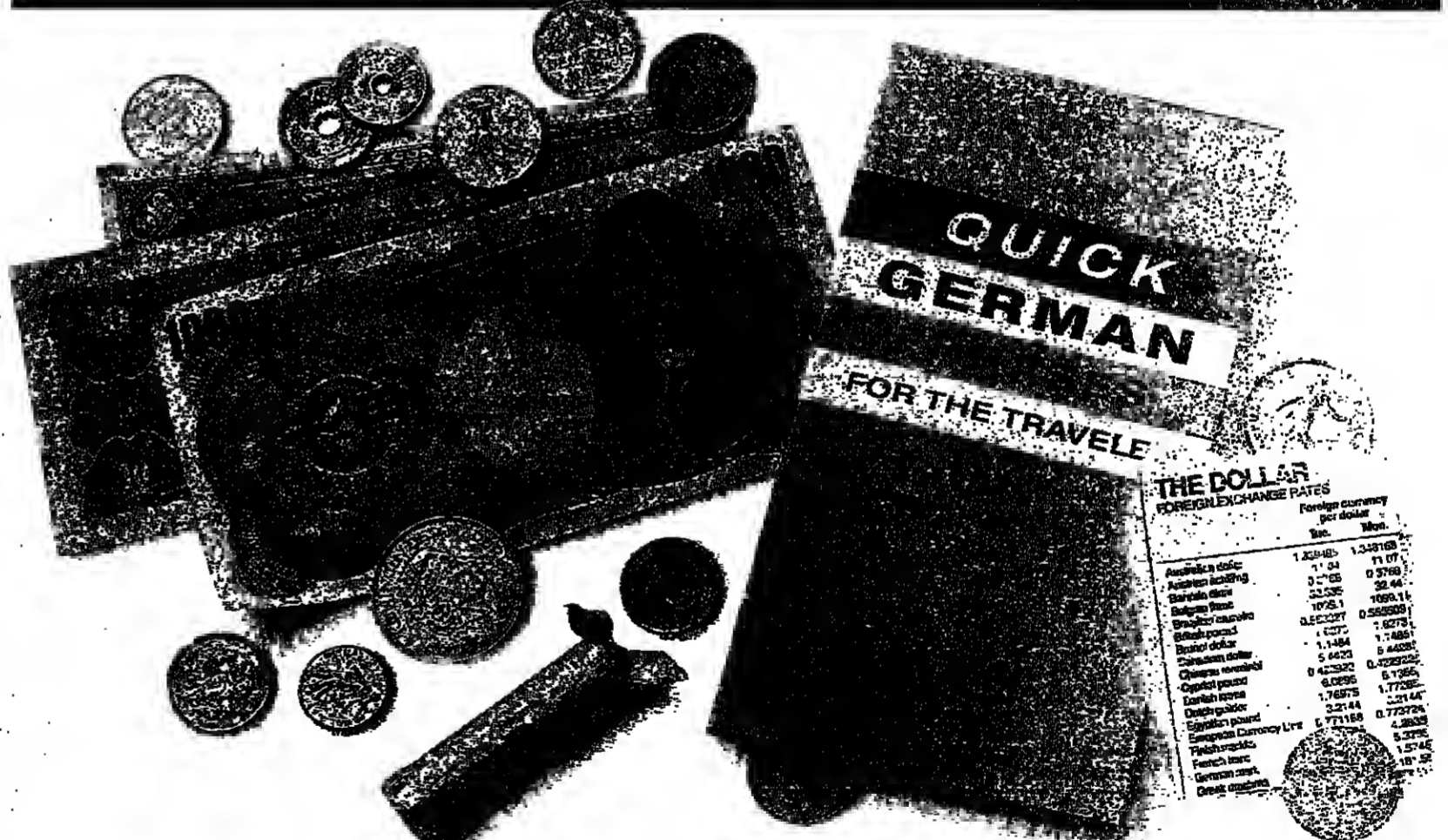
Nothing illustrates how far Vogue has come in just half a century than the drawing-room elegance in Cecil Beaton's 1948 photograph of graceful, pastel ball gowns; and Peter Lindbergh's 1991 image of supermodels in Chanel's black leather biker gear on New York's mean streets.

At midnight, outside the Public Library, the evening had become a true 1990s Manhattan happening. Drag queens — bouffant hair as high as their platform soles — were crashing the bash; so was actor Mickey Rourke; the homeless were shuffling past the lineup of limousines looking for the cigarette butts that Irving Penn had collected and immortalized in platinum prints in the exhibition. It was a party in Vogue with modern times.

Suzy Menkes

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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

The Asteroid Pretext

Just when the world thought it could breathe easier about nuclear war, along comes an even more fearsome menace — doomsday asteroids and killer comets that might burble into Earth with enough force to wipe out much if not all human life.

ries, causing severe local damage, most likely in uninhabited areas. America's asteroid astronomers are eager to start tracking this new enemy.

Mobutu Should Retire

Mobutu Sese Seko's enormous capacity for corruption and mismanagement has brought potentially wealthy Zaire to its knees.

the banking system is near collapse, and the capital, Kinshasa, is nearly without telephones, electricity or safe drinking water.

The Voters Aren't Voting

The turnout for Connecticut's presidential primary was that state's lowest ever — 10.5 percent of the voting-age population.

were 13 primaries. This concentration was deliberately designed to give early definition to the candidates and thus avoid brokered conventions.

Other Comment

Prosperity Spreads in China

The National People's Congress ratification of the Dengist line could be considered a formality. But it was not, as proved by the unprecedented amendment the assembly made to Prime Minister Li Peng's speech.

the party congress late this year. The Dengists will be challenged to consolidate momentum. An even more crucial area, however, is state enterprises, more than a third of which are suffering losses and are sustained only by massive subsidies.

Cooperation for a New European Epoch

By Werner Weidenfeld

The writer is coordinator for German-American cooperation, at the German Foreign Ministry.

BONN — Europe is taking leave of the old order. The entire fabric of the continent is affected by this change.

A historic epoch has ended and a new age is dawning in world politics — with blurred contours and constellations, new risks and conflicts, and as yet unmet demands on the political and intellectual sense of direction of the Europeans.

Integration in the West contrasts with disintegration in the East. Supranational political integration is accompanied by the fragmentation of the states of the East.

Internationalization in industry and politics is growing in terms of problem awareness and decision-making patterns. At the same time, the importance of the regions in Europe is on the increase.

European unification, the nation and the region will all continue to leave their stamp on the political orientation of the people in Europe.

European upheavals and global challenges put Europe's ability to act to the test. To this end, European politics must offer orientation aids on two levels. It is necessary to get some analytical clarity on a complex political map of Europe that defies ready understanding.

While the continent moves toward a new order that will have to be built around the European Community, the former Soviet Union remains the greatest risk to the success of the transformation process.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States, economic disruption is profound; the supply crisis is a telling symptom of insufficient productivity and infrastructure; the fabric of old institutions is still strong, and the foundation of democratic and market economy experience is weaker than in the other reform states.

The ethnic conflicts in the Commonwealth are almost impossible to assess in number and explosiveness. The existence of large Russian minorities outside Russia has a conflict potential of its own — no other state in Europe has so many citizens living outside its borders.

A major portion of the armed forces has become functionless — and at the same time homeless — with the disintegration of the old enemy images and the dissolution of the U.S.S.R.

Furthermore, the Red Army's vast arms potential has become the subject of distribution conflicts in the course of the national rearmament of the republics. The military power that the republics thus strive to attain is unrelated to any rational threat assessments. It is motivated instead by the legacies of Soviet over-armament.

Demise of the Commonwealth? It is questionable what sort of integration service the Commonwealth of Independent States can render to its members in the remaining area of the former Soviet Union.

The multilateral cooperation agreed upon so far is not very concrete. The only field that seems to have been effectively regulated is control of the nuclear arsenal. But the problem of allocating troops and weapons systems to individual states already outstrips their capacity for agreement.

In economic and monetary policy, any agreements were virtually paralyzed by the dominance of the Russian economy and predetermined by unilateral Russian reform policy.

Which particular orientation Russian politics adopts is of vital importance to Europe. The security of the continent will depend as much on the control of the Soviet destructive capability as on the openness of the new republics to the support necessary for their transformation to democracy and a market economy.

A Pan-European Organization For Reconstruction Long-term comprehensive aid from the West for the states of the Commonwealth, but also for Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, is urgently needed.

A control process must be found that is acceptable to both sides. In every phase of the implementation, both the donor and the recipient must be sure that the ends of reform are being served.

Such an organization could organize the background conditions for international cooperation; apply economic aid measures; render massive technical aid; promote environmental protection; improve safety standards at nuclear power stations; carry out long-term programs for decontamination of production facilities.

It could give infrastructure aid in telecommunications, transport and banking in order to render foreign investments more profitable; offer investment programs to increase the ability of industry to absorb Western technology; provide links to European energy supply pools.

It could promote the social infrastructure (hospitals, social centers, unemployment projects, housing); render support in marketing; apply education and in-service training measures; plan and carry out model projects of economic modernization in individual industries.

Such a plan suggests the prospect of a cooperative Europe in which the challenges, risks and dangers inherent in the transition to a new order can be coped with peacefully.

Entirely going through a phase of extreme instability. Thus, the provision of security remains an issue of central importance. To put it in simplified terms, there are two basic alternatives: Either NATO remains the Western instrument of collective defense, in which case the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has to be developed into an effective system of collective security.

Or NATO develops into an Atlantic/pan-European system of collective security, in which case the function of collective defense of Western Europe has to be performed by the Western Community and the Western European Union.

Or Russia might choose a hinge function between Europe and Asia. The country is part of three political and economic spaces. Russia might gain a special position in the world of states by trying to mediate between the interests of Europe, Islamic Asia and East Asia.

Russia as a World Power If Russia claimed for itself the role of a great or world power derived from some combination of interests deviating from those of its European neighbors, it would seek a special role outside the European order for status reasons if nothing else.

A European settlement of the minority problem would be rejected as constituting status- and gain-interests in internal affairs. The opening of the country to international reform organizations would most likely remain very limited.

For the moment, a role of world power could be justified only by the supreme destructive capacity of the country's nuclear weapons.

Russia as a European Country If, however, Russia in principle claimed no status other than that of its European neighbors, and if it were ready to accept — beyond the current period of supply crisis — the new structure of the continent built around the European Community, the option of a Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be open for a long time to come.

In this case the Commonwealth would have a good chance of positive development despite its internal asymmetry. A European and democratic Russia ought to be prepared to cooperate in reducing its excessive nuclear arms to a minimum and to scrap its bacteriological and chemical weapons completely. It should not close its mind to joint European settlement of ethnic, social and political conflicts.

Russia as a Bridge Or Russia might choose a hinge function between Europe and Asia. The country is part of three political and economic spaces. Russia might gain a special position in the world of states by trying to mediate between the interests of Europe, Islamic Asia and East Asia.

WASHINGTON — Ever so cautiously, Washington officials and private economists say that a recovery is under way. But the "recovery" they speak of is an economic one at best, and may not last.

Susan Phillips, a Federal Reserve Board governor, said as much in a speech last week. She expects the economic numbers to improve as the year goes on. Yet, as she said at the University of Tennessee, "it may be some time" before businesses and households feel any benefits.

That is why a group of more than 100 nationally known academic and business economists last week urged a short-term boost to the U.S. economy through a \$50 billion program of public spending, designed to expand economic growth.

Better to risk a temporary expansion of the budget deficit, said Marshall Fonerus of the University of California, who pointed out the deficit can be managed with little danger of inflation while the economic growth rate is measured in fractions above zero.

Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, another Nobel laureate in the group (there are six in all), suggested that growth could be pushed to 6 percent before the second stage of the economists' program would need to be activated. At that level, the correct policy would require cutting the deficit (by raising taxes if necessary) in order to free resources for long-term investment.

Mr. Solow and others recognized two dangers in their suggestions: that the financial markets would assume that the \$50 billion program would trigger inflation, resulting in higher long-term interest rates; and that the harder for companies to expand and create jobs; and that once public sector spending was boosted, it would be difficult to get politicians to reverse course — and raise taxes to cut off extension of the deficit.

The response from Mr. Tobin, Mr. Solow and others goes this way: The added \$50 billion thrust should not significantly boost long-term interest rates, especially if the Federal Reserve followed another of the group's recommendations and cut interest rates by up to a full point. And whatever risk might come from marginally higher long-term rates, they say, would be less costly to the overall economy than continued stagnation.

As to the difficulty in getting Congress and the president to try to slow the economy later, there is no real answer. "If the Congress and the president are determined to screw up the economy," Mr. Solow said, "there is nothing we can do about it."

So the program could boom, but if the politicians bought the first part and not the second, but I am persuaded that there are equal if not greater risks in failing to stimulate the economy now.

It is fallacious to be comforted by the notion that this recession is relatively mild. It comes at the end of a terrible decade, in which the benefits of huge tax cuts and a deregulated financial system accrued to the wealthy, to the detriment of others.

Economic growth will average no better than 1 percent for Mr. Bush's four years, even assuming the pickup this year seen by the Fed's Susan Phillips. That would leave the unemployment rate around 7 percent. Congressional Budget Office projections suggest that the jobless rate will not move under 6 percent until 1997.

High unemployment means competition for jobs; it also means minimal pay increases. And if income remains stagnant, consumer spending will stay sluggish. Without consumers acting as an engine for growth, the United States can forget any notion of boom times.

So the Tobin-Solow-Pomer 100 have the right policy prescription: For this year and next, accept a budget deficit of \$450 billion or so instead of \$400 billion. For the moment, the priority is to attack the underperformance of the U.S. economy. The economic proposal is daring, flying in the face of conventional wisdom. But some politician or political party has to step forward to sponsor it. That will take a substantial amount of courage.

The Washington Post

The Clinton Trek Is Headed in the Right Direction

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — New Yorkers have the power to destroy one of the most promising presidential candidates in decades. Or they can give Bill Clinton a chance to be heard fully and clearly for the remainder of this campaign.

To get a sense of these qualities in Mr. Clinton, just compare the world he talked about in his foreign policy speech last week with the worlds of Jerry Brown and George Bush.

what really matters — on people, their problems and aspirations. Unlike Mr. Bush, he is committed to doing something dramatic to combat global warming. But he is not bound to particular actions regardless of cost and before clear evidence are at hand, unlike Mr. Brown.

mighty as the United States, will be able to exercise sustained influence abroad unless it is economically strong at home, and Mr. Clinton understands this, too. So he speaks of America first, but never of America only.

UNLESS Paul Tsongas re-enters the presidential nominating race or, unless another nationally known Democrat takes the plunge, and quickly, it seems certain that Bill Clinton and Jerry Brown will destroy each other. And that could guarantee a Republican landslide in November.

In New York, as elsewhere, Democrats, Republicans and independents express doubt that Mr. Clinton possesses the integrity to serve as president. His tactics have elicited a predictable response: Voters don't trust Clinton. Over the course of the campaign, they are unlikely to change their minds.

Abuse of Mr. Clinton's every announcement centers on the new and profound connections between foreign and domestic affairs. This connection is at the heart of modern diplomacy, and Mr. Clinton understands it. No nation, even one as

Yes, we all have questions and doubts about somebody labeled Slick Willie. And we should have lots of questions and doubts about Turnstile Jerry. No New Yorker would be surprised if Paul Tsongas were to abruptly quit the campaign. But Bill Clinton could be special, a bold experimenter in a world searching for answers.

American Voters Protest Too Much

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — One American voter in three thinks that he or she has figured out a way to beat the primary system: pick out a candidate who cannot win nomination, no matter how much you distrust or even despise him, and cast a protest vote for that "anti" candidate.

the Nutcake State, and New York and California primary voters threaten to perpetuate the messaging, it's time for even a card-carrying iconoclast to examine the downside of protest voting.

gion of grumpies whose resentments are fanned by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Brown are getting into the habit of protest voting. They expect to lose, indeed, most would be dismayed if their vehicle won. They are indulging their penance at not being presented with the perfect candidate.

That is intended (1) to "send a message" to the most electable candidate of your party to move closer to your position, or (2) to abdicate the choice to party bosses at the convention, allowing the protester to profess shock at their selection of a safe establishmentarian.

It can get to be a self-defeating habit. Republicans unhappy with the imperfect Bush started it by using the anti-everything Buchanan. Then, Democrats uncertain of Clinton and Tsongas picked up the protest vogue by using the retrained Brown. Now independents are getting in the anti-establishment game by flirting with the billionaire H. Ross Perot.

Most expect to come home to their parties in November. But once in the habit of wasting their vote in a primary, many will be inclined to waste it again in a general election — especially when a rich techno-nerd offers them a way to keep the protest party rolling.

Such system-beating is democracy in action: the politics of involvement, the voice of the people determining the choice of the people, all those good things. But protest primary voting can be carried too far. Ultra-sophisticated protest voters, using their ballots to send messages and to try censure shots — a vote for this is a vote for that — may wind up outsmarting themselves.

Protest voting in primaries is building a protest constituency in the general election. It is in fashion to say "I voted no"; it is fun to go into a voting booth and let off steam. But this undermines American political stability without accomplishing the protest voter's aims.

Protest voters are party to their own manipulation. The opportunist Jerry Brown is likely to try to take his band of grumpies into the Perot fold in the fall; Pat Buchanan will pay lip service to Republicanism but is already recalling that Ronald Reagan was a party-switcher. This leadership over the cliff.

Most Republicans who vote for Pat Buchanan, as well as most Democrats who vote for Jerry Brown, are getting into the message-sending habit. For that "in-mad-as-hell crowd, voting has become less of a choice than a catharsis; the casting of a ballot is not so much a rational decision about available alternatives as an explosion of frustration.

In 1968, Alabama's George Wallace saw "not a dime's worth of difference" between Democrats and Republicans, and led a third-party movement of racists and populists to "send them a message."

Sometimes protest asks too much. At this stage, the wise protester chooses his cushion-shot games, and chooses the "no" on the ballot he or she would like to see be "president. Send yourself a message: Nobody's perfect. The candidate you vote for now is the one you should be prepared to live with for the next four years.

In an election-happy state like New Hampshire, that is traditional — both as a presidential waker-upper and an invitation to the opposition ball. But when Connecticut's Democrats turned the Nutcake State into

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Mischief in Egypt

PARIS — The position of England in Egypt becomes more anomalous — we might even say more fraught with possibilities of mischief — every day. The naval demonstration which was made with a view to doing honor to the Sultan's Firman has missed its object altogether. The Sultan has not been in the least impressed by it.

1942: India Is Attacked

NEW DELHI — [From our New York edition] Bombs fell among the people of India today [April 6] when Japanese planes, attacking the Indian coast for the first time, raided two ports in Madras Presidency, and worse to befall was limited in the disclosure that a Japanese naval force is ranging the Bay of Bengal. These first direct manifestations of war came to India as its people were torn with hesitation on their political future, and a few hours after General Hiroki Tojo, Premier of Japan, in a broadcast from Tokyo warned India of "great calamities to her 390,000,000 people. These would be unavoidable," he said, "in the course of our subjugation of British forces."

1917: Berlin 'Invincible'

BERNE — The *Kölnische Zeitung* commenting on President Wilson's decision to declare war says: "The only excuse that can be made for Mr. Wilson is that of ignorance. It is because the Entente has not been able to crush Germany that it now calls upon America. The Russian revolution

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Centuries
NOTICE
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OPINION

Centuries of Suffering, but Also a Light for Tomorrow

By Samuel Pizar

PARIS—In a Madrid synagogue, five centuries after the Jews were expelled from Spain, King Juan Carlos I sealed a historic moment of reconciliation with an appeal to the soul. "What matters most is not an accounting of our errors and successes," said the heir to King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile, "but the determination to think of the past as a function of the future."

philosopher Moses Mendelssohn exhorted his coreligionists to embrace the secular life around them, helped make Berlin and Vienna the cultural capitals of Europe. This fruitful and peaceful coexistence was shattered by Hitler.

capable of the worst, as of the best, of madness as of genius, that the unthinkable is indeed possible. We are condemned to eternal vigilance.

Anti-Semitism, whether it appears in France and America, where there are many Jews, or in Poland and Germany, where there are practically none left, is a thermometer that measures the fever of a sick society. When difficult times return, a season for scapegoats begins. For demagogues sowing racism, bigotry and xenophobia, every economic and political crisis is the fault of "others."

Lost: 900 Million Indians, Last Seen West of Asia...

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

HONOLULU—It is disconcerting for an Indian suddenly to discover that he is not regarded as an Asian. India is full of identity problems, of course, what with Nagas, Sikhs and others who every so often lay claim to independence. Some might even say, as Metternich did of Italy, that India is a geographical expression. But no one

write your surname first like Asians." It is not the Hawaiians who have thrown India out of Asia. Nor am I rejected by Hawaii's Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese and Filipinos, who constitute the majority. Rejection is by the *haole*, which means "stranger" in Hawaiian but now stands for white Americans.

MEANWHILE

had denied India's place in Asia before. It was an even greater shock for me because at home we have always assumed that India is Asia, which is why we call the Middle East "West Asia."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not All That Different

Regarding "The British Do It Differently" (Opinion, March 16): Dudley Fishburn's description of British politics bears little relation to reality. He tells us that there is only \$15,000 to fight the election in my constituency. However, he neglects to mention that his party's central office spent about \$17 million on the 1987 campaign and is expected to spend even more this year. This is hardly modest.

Relatively Speaking

Regarding "The French Have Good Reasons to Be Feeling Glum" (Opinion, March 30) by Brian Beedham: I must contest Mr. Beedham's analysis of France in comparison to its European neighbors. After all, German reunification may ultimately succeed, but only in 10 to 20 years, and at a very high

Kohl and Waldheim

I am an American Jew spending the year studying in Germany. Among the more unimpressive of my experiences has been witnessing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's shocking and grotesque display of insensitivity to Jewish concerns in regards to the recent visit of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

On People's Presumption

Regarding "Spring the Trap on Animal Activists" (Back Page, April 2): This article, about Kathleen Marquardt and her Putting People First organization, should have appeared on the comics page. As Lamartine said, "You don't have a heart for people and another for animals—you only have one."

Burma's Problems

Regarding "Ostracize the Dictatorship in Burma" by Stephen B. Cohen (Opinion, March 31), and "ASEAN Weighs Moves Against Abuses in Burma" by Michael Richardson (March 31): I would like to present you with the real facts regarding the so-called refugees fleeing to Bangladesh. They are not citizens of Myanmar, which was formerly known as Burma, but of Bangladesh. Coming illegally to Myanmar to escape some of the natural disasters that have hit Bangladesh, these people face routine identity checks, nationwide, by Myanmar immigration authorities.




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Hotel Management

SWITZERLAND

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Schools

U.S.A.



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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: SPECIAL DIRECTORY

Language Schools

Language Schools

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DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
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APPL	30.00	+0.15
MSFT	55.00	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	20.00	+0.20
APPL	30.00	+0.15

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MSFT	55.00	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	20.00	+0.20
APPL	30.00	+0.15
MSFT	55.00	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	20.00	+0.20
APPL	30.00	+0.15

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	20.00	+0.20
APPL	30.00	+0.15
MSFT	55.00	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
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IBM	115.25	+0.25
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ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	35.00	+0.15
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**KEY RATES**

**EST RATES**

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT





MARKET DIARY

OIL: Surge Spurs Wall Street Rally

(Continued from first finance page) Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average...

to 22% and Amoco Corp. climbed 1 1/4 to 44 1/4. Advances outnumbered declines by about a 10-7 margin on the Big Board...

N.Y. Stocks

Venezuela was disrupted by anti-government rioting. Oil also has been rising recently amid cold weather in the Northeast...

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in February to lower oil output to 23 million barrels a day through June...

Several unrelated refinery problems, including a fire at the Chevron facility in Port Arthur, Texas, also helped energy prices move higher Monday.

Amoco oil stocks, Texas rallied 2 1/4 to 6 1/4. Exxon rose 2 to 57 1/4. Chevron increased 1/2 to 67 1/4. USX-Marathon Group Inc. advanced 1 1/2 to 22 1/4...

ESCUDO: Firm Debut in EC Grid

(Continued from first finance page) 85.35 escudos, to Lisbon, the Deutsche mark fell to 85.55 escudos from 86.38 DM at the close on Friday.

the fall in Portugal's relatively high interest rates that has been promised by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva as a result of membership in the exchange-rate mechanism.

Foreign Exchange

at 175.453 escudos. The escudo entered the mechanism at a central rate of 178.735 per Ecu.

In New York, the dollar closed at 139.55 escudos, down from 140.90 at the close on Friday.

The state-owned savings bank Caixa General de Depositos responded by cutting its prime rate to 18 percent from 18.5 percent.

Paris Bourse Sharply Higher

(Continued from first finance page) PARIS — Some good earnings reports and a sense of relief that an element of political uncertainty in France has ended pulled the Paris Bourse up 1.65 percent on Monday, traders said.

The dollar ended mostly lower in New York after a dull trading day within a narrow range.

World Stock Markets

(Continued from first finance page) The bank of Portugal followed up the morning bout of intervention with a cut in its money-market intervention rates, an early sign of...

It eased to 1.6255 Deutsche marks Monday from 1.6267 at the close on Friday, to 5,506 French francs from 5,510 and to 133.175 yen from 133.45. It rose to 1,4935 Swiss francs from 1,4885.

World Stock Markets

Table listing stock market indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, Brno, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, etc.

Table listing stock market indices for various countries including Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Milan, Sao Paulo, Zurich, etc.

Markets Closed

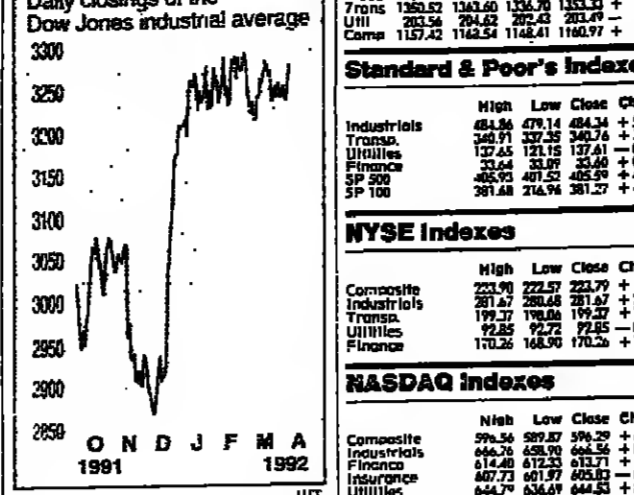
The stock markets in Johannesburg and Singapore were closed Monday for holidays.

Table listing stock market indices for various countries including Frankfurt, London, Milan, Sao Paulo, Zurich, etc.

Stockholm

Table listing stock market indices for various countries including Stockholm, Toronto, etc.

The Dow



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including AT&T, IBM, and others.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including Intel, Microsoft, and others.

NYSE Diary

Table listing daily market activity on the NYSE, including volume and price changes.

Amex Diary

Table listing daily market activity on the AMEX, including volume and price changes.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing daily market activity on the NASDAQ, including volume and price changes.

Paris

Table listing stock market indices for Paris, including various sectors and indices.

Tokyo

Table listing stock market indices for Tokyo, including various sectors and indices.

Sydney

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Montreal

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Sao Paulo

Table listing stock market indices for Sao Paulo, including various sectors and indices.

Zurich

Table listing stock market indices for Zurich, including various sectors and indices.

Dow Jones Averages

Table listing Dow Jones averages for various sectors and indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table listing Standard & Poor's indexes for various sectors and indices.

NYSE Indexes

Table listing NYSE indexes for various sectors and indices.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table listing NASDAQ indexes for various sectors and indices.

AMEX Stock Index

Table listing AMEX stock index for various sectors and indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table listing Dow Jones bond averages for various sectors and indices.

Market Sales

Table listing market sales for various sectors and indices.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table listing N.Y.S.E. odd-lot trading for various sectors and indices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table listing S&P 100 index options for various sectors and indices.

Paris

Table listing stock market indices for Paris, including various sectors and indices.

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Milan

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Lacocca Was Paid \$3 Million in 1991

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (Bloomberg) — The chairman of Chrysler Corp. Lee A. Lacocca, received \$2.98 million in salary, stock and other compensation last year, down from a \$4.58 million in 1990, the automaker said Monday.

Delta Countersues Pan Am Creditors

NEW YORK (AP) — Delta Air Lines, facing accusations that it pulled the plug on ailing Pan American World Airways, on Monday filed court papers seeking to place the blame for Pan Am's demise on Pan Am creditors.

Consumer Credit Fell in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — The overall debt of American consumers fell modestly in February despite a sharp increase in credit card borrowing, the government said Monday.

Microsoft Updates Windows System

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Microsoft Corp. unveiled Monday an updated version of its popular Windows operating system for personal computers on Monday, escalating a running battle with International Business Machines Corp. for control of the PC market.

Sears to Sell Apple's Macintosh Line

CUPERTINO, California (Reuters) — Apple Computer Inc. said Monday that it has authorized Sears Roebuck & Co. the third-largest U.S. retailer, to sell Macintosh personal computers and printers.

For the Record

RJR Nabisco Inc.'s Brazilian food subsidiary has acquired Industria Alimenticia Maguary SA, Brazil's largest maker of fruit drinks, which generated \$50 million in sales last year.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various commodities and indices.

Grains

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various grain commodities.

Metals

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various metal commodities.

Livestock

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various livestock commodities.

Financial

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various financial instruments.

Stocks

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various stock indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various commodity indexes.

Market Guide

Table listing U.S. futures contracts for various market guides and indices.

EUROPE

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
The list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various NASDAQ securities and their performance for the day.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NASDAQ securities list.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NASDAQ securities list.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Continuation of NASDAQ securities list.

Operating Profit
Up 23% at Dresdner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG, announcing total operating profit for the first time, said Monday that group earnings at this level rose 23 percent to 2.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.53 billion) in 1991.

Commerzbank
Leaves Dividend
At 10 DM for '91

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG proposed Monday an unchanged dividend of 10 Deutsche marks (\$6.13) a share for 1991.

Debt Remains at Issue
In Fiat-Poland Car Talks

WARSAW — Prime Minister Jan Olszewski of Poland and the deputy chairman of Fiat SpA, Renato Ruggiero, said Monday that they had agreed on general terms of a major investment by the Italian company in the state-owned Polish carmaker FSM.

BaE Getting
Saudi Payment
On Arms Deal

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC confirmed on Monday that Saudi Arabia was making a £1.5 billion (\$2.6 billion) cash payment toward the second phase of the £20 billion Al-Yamamah military equipment deal.

Investor's Europe
Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Lists various European stock indices and their performance.

Very briefly:

- Nestlé SA and Banque Indosuez said they had gained control of Souffle Perrier, with 66.8 percent of the voting rights in the company and 57.6 percent of its capital.
• Aachener & Münchener Versicherung AG said it had sharply reduced its 1991 insurance underwriting losses to 9 million Deutsche marks (\$5.5 million) from 40.2 million DM a year earlier; it also said it increased its stake in Fondiaria GmbH to 25.83 percent at the beginning of this year.

Acec Suspends Dividend

BRUSSELS — Acec-Union Minière SA, the biggest zinc producer in the world, omitted its dividend on Monday and said it was looking for partners after reporting an unprofitable 1991.

Kraft Buying Spanish Cheese Maker

MADRID — Industrial Quesera Menorquina SA, Spain's leading maker of processed cheese, said Monday it had agreed in principle to the sale of a majority stake to Kraft General Foods SA.

MARKKA: Bundesbank, Others Provide Support

(Continued from first finance page)
The program over the weekend following Friday's currency outflow, which was sparked by the announced resignation of the central bank governor, Rolf Kullberg, Mr. Kullberg left because of disagreement with Prime Minister Esko Aho over bank policy.

TIIC (O.T.C.) JAPAN FUND Sicav
Société d'investissement à Capital Variable
16, Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 29213
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of TIIC (O.T.C.) Japan Fund, a société d'investissement à Capital Variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 16, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on April 24th, 1992, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

TOKYO (O.T.C.) FUND Sicav
Société d'investissement à capital variable
16, Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 37155
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of TOKYO (O.T.C.) Fund, a Société d'investissement à Capital Variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 16, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11:30 a.m., on April 24th, 1992, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:





U.S.-Japan Paper Deal Draws Little Applause

Because the products are cheaper. An analyst at another Japanese research institute said slow demand had made the market weak, causing intense competition among Japanese companies and pressure on prices.

The negotiations arose from President George Bush's recent trip to Japan, during which he and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed that the two governments should work together to open Japan's paper market.

Under the accord, Japan will focus on major paper users, including companies in the food, cosmetic, pharmaceutical and publishing industries, and the 164 companies in an import expansion program sponsored by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Tokyo Stock Trusts: No Quick Fix

amounts can even be raised. The first problem is whether institutions can pay for the funds, one futures trader said, "since many companies are suffering from the worsening economy and slumping stock market."

The Ministry of Finance has approved plans by several Japanese brokerages to launch large institutional trust funds for institutional investors, following the government's announcement last week of a package of economy-boosting measures that includes an easing of regulations on stock investments.

Finance Ministry Props Up Bond Prices

In the bond market, however, the Finance Ministry propped up prices on Monday by using its sinking fund to buy about 100 billion yen (\$746 million) of Japanese government bonds.

The yield on the benchmark bond, which moves inversely to its price, fell to 5.92 percent Monday from 5.64 percent on Friday.

Portfolio Helps AMP Post Profit

SYDNEY — The Australian Mutual Provident Society said Monday that it returned to profit in 1991 as portfolio gains overcame downturns in real estate and premiums.

AMP, the largest Australian life insurer, said net income after taxes totaled \$5.2 billion Australian dollars (\$4.23 billion) last year, compared with a loss of 2.04 billion dollars in 1990.

AMP said in its 1991 annual report that income before expenses and tax more than doubled, to a record 16.07 billion dollars from 6.20 billion dollars. Group interest, dividends and rental revenue fell to 3.9 billion dollars in the year from 4 billion.

AMP said the value of its share portfolio rose to 30.1 billion dollars from 22.9 billion; the property portfolio fell to 9.7 billion dollars from 11.8 billion, and the fixed-income portfolio rose to 15.7 billion dollars from 15.3 billion.

Premium income fell to 8.2 billion dollars in 1991 from 8.5 billion, but total assets under management rose to 70.2 billion dollars from 63.6 billion and policyholders' funds rose to 59.6 billion dollars from 53.7 billion.

Mr. Salmoo said AMP's international operations, including Pearl Assurance in Britain, which it acquired in early 1990, achieved sound results. He said new premiums at Pearl rose 36 percent, to 1.2 billion dollars, in 1991.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and various indices. Includes exchange rates and market movements.

Very briefly: Sony Corp. said it intended to raise the export prices of its main consumer products, including television sets, videotape recorders and audio equipment, by about 3 percent.

Li Ka-shing Sizes Up O&Y

HONG KONG — Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong tycoon, is interested in buying some of the assets of Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the troubled Canadian property giant, Mr. Li's office said Monday.

Mr. Li had not decided whether to make any investment privately or through his listed companies, Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. or Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., the official in his office said.

Speculation swept the Hong Kong stock market on Monday that Cheung Kong or Hutchison might be about to raise cash through a rights issue, possibly to finance any O&Y move.

GEC Alstom Group Wins Big China Contract

LONDON — GEC Alstom NV, the British-French joint venture, said Monday that a consortium it leads had won a \$550 million (\$956 million) order to build a power station in China's Guangdong province, beating out Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

GEC Alstom, a venture of General Electric Co. of Britain and Alcatel Alstom SA, is responsible for the design and engineering of the coal-fired power station, and the supply and commissioning of the steam turbine.

Guangdong, in southern China near Hong Kong, is China's wealthiest province. The fast-growing region is expected to suffer power shortages in the coming decade and has aggressive plans to develop its electricity industry.

The power plant to be built by the GEC Alstom consortium, known as Shajiao C, will be the largest coal-fired station in Guangdong with its two generators of 655 megawatts each. Shajiao C will be built on the Pearl River next to its sister plants, A and B.

Construction Engineering Services, U.S. unit of the Swiss-Swedish engineering group Asea Brown Boveri, has \$150 million worth of the contract for the supply of boiler islands, Silphorm, a H&W unit, will carry out civil engineering work worth about \$110 million.

RANOI — Vietnam has started work on a 1,462-kilometer (906-mile), \$285 million electricity line that would provide the power-hungry south with at least 200 megawatts from the north's giant power plant at Ho Binh, the official Vietnam News said Monday.

Hyundai Unit Faces Penalty on Fund-Diversion Charge

SEOUL — South Korea's bank regulator said Monday that a Hyundai Group unit faced criminal sanctions for allegedly diverting funds borrowed for business purposes to the group founder's political party.

Hwang Chang Ki, director of the Office of Bank Supervision, said the office would punish Hyundai Electronics Industries Co., by reducing credit lines and excluding it from the list of companies free from credit control.

Hyundai was to receive, he also said the sanctions would be imposed only after a thorough inquiry later this month.

Hyundai Group and the Unification National Party, led by Chung Ju Yung, Hyundai's retired founder, have denied the charges.

Large table of international fund listings under the heading 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' with columns for fund names, asset sizes, and other details.

# SPORTS AMERICA'S CUP

## NHL Players Offer Owners New Plan Before Key Meeting

*The Associated Press*  
**NEW YORK** — The National Hockey League Players Association has presented the strike-bound league with a new proposal in the area of contract length, according to the group's executive director, Bob Goodenow.

At a hastily called news conference Sunday night before Monday's board of governors meeting in New York, Goodenow said that he had talked to the league's president, John Ziegler, earlier Sunday and had given him the proposal to take to the owners.

Goodenow said the proposal was for a two-year contract, along with a retroactive year dating back to the start of the 1991-92 season. Goodenow said the proposal included a "reopener" clause after one year based on economic conditions.

"We're trying to be responsive to the areas of concern for the owners," Goodenow said.

Originally, the owners wanted a five-year contract and the players three. The owners' last proposal was for a one-year deal, which the players rejected.

Goodenow also reported on various discussions that he had had with Ziegler over the past week in Toronto and New York. He said also that there had been "a significant change" involving the free agency issue.

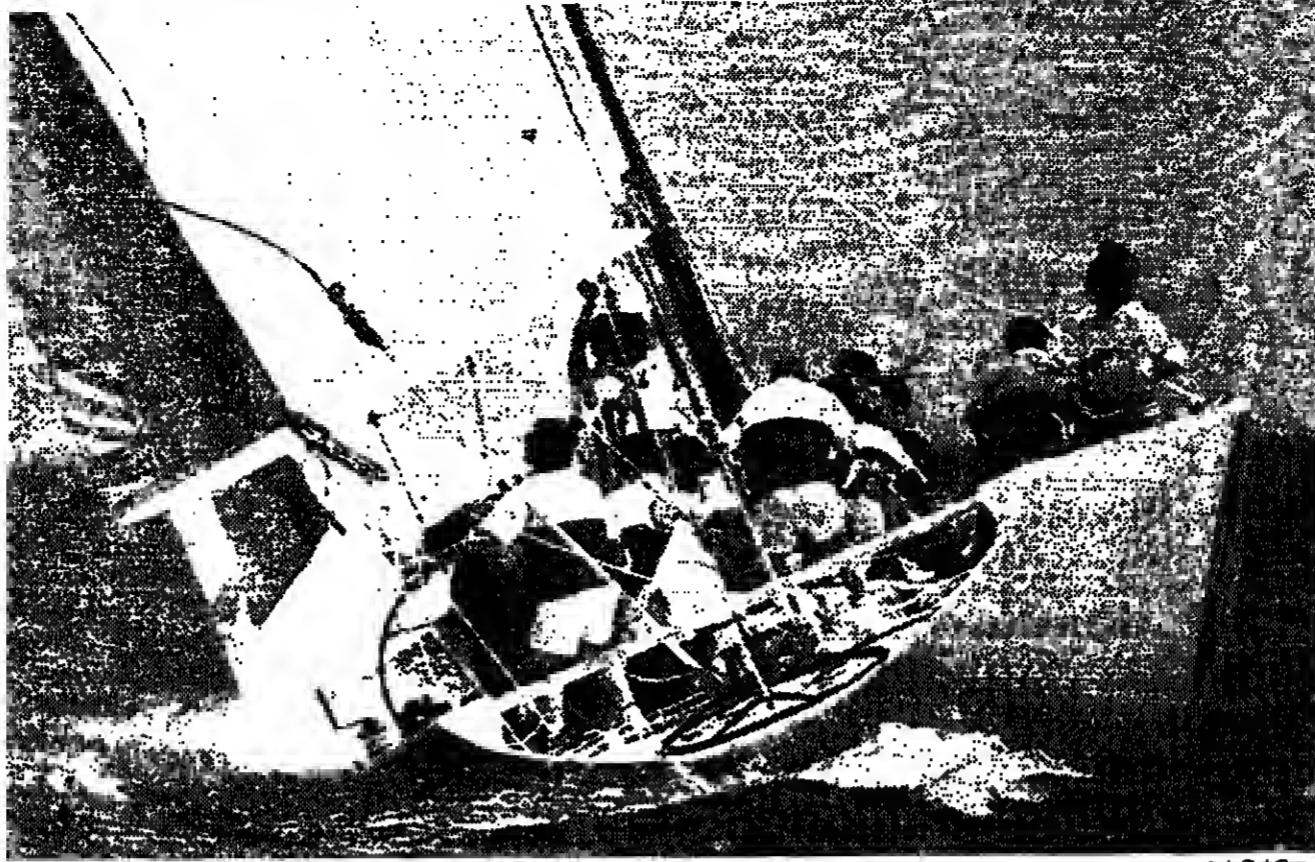
Asked to explain it, he said only: "It involves the right of first refusal in certain categories."

It was the second news conference involving association players within six hours on Sunday, the fifth day of the NHL strike.

Earlier, a member of the players association negotiating committee, had said that there were "very few things holding up an agreement" on a new contract.

The only major issue standing between owners and players for a new collective bargaining agreement was the licensing of hockey trading cards, said Mike Gartner of the New York Rangers, the committee member.

"We want to continue to receive the money from the hockey cards,"



Crewmen aboard Japan's Nippon, sailing a downwind leg against Italy's Il Moro di Venezia without the boom under the mainsail.

## Boom Is Lowered On Japan Cup Bid

*By Angus Phillips*  
*Washington Post Service*  
**SAN DIEGO** — Japan's fledgling America's Cup campaign was moved closer to elimination, victim once again of gear breakdown in just the sort of heavy winds the Japanese were supposed to excel in.

The high-flying Nippon team entered the semifinals to determine a cup challenger top-rated among the four competitors, undefeated in the final round-robin.

But bad luck has dogged them from the start of this nine-race series. On Sunday, the Japanese never had a chance against Italy's Il Moro di Venezia, as Nippon's carbon-fiber boom snapped in prestart maneuvering, leaving the mainsail flapping uncontrollably.

With winds reaching 15 knots — a minor tempest for San Diego — skipper Chris Dickson pounded his boat into the sea swell behind the starting line, trying to gain an edge against Italy's skipper, Paul Cayard. But a wave stopped Nippon, putting a sudden load on the 110-foot (33.5-meter) rig. The boom holding down the bottom of the mainsail cracked in two.

Dickson and his 16-man crew scrambled to make repairs and managed to start the race as Cayard kept clear and gave room, a gentlemanly gesture in the rough-and-tumble cup game.

The Japanese struggled up the course, patching away on the boom until they realized the effort was futile — nothing was left to save. So they dropped it overboard for their chase boat to pick up, then tied down the mainsail with a jury rig of ropes and managed to nurse their crippled craft all the way around the 20-mile (32.25-kilometer) course, losing by 1 minute, 30 seconds.

It was a remarkable bit of seamanship to stay in the race at all, and more remarkable to stay so close, but the inevitable loss was damaging, putting Japan's record at 1-5 with three races to go. This leaves only the slimmest chance for advancing to the two-boat final round. Either Il Moro or New Zealand, tied for the lead, must lose all three remaining races while Japan wins all three for Nippon to have a chance.

The Japanese weren't the only ones to swallow harsh medicine.

Ville de Paris, which was tied for first entering Sunday's racing, took a 3-11 pounding from New Zealand. The results left New Zealand and Italy tied for first place in the challenger semifinals at 4-2, with France at 3-3 and Japan at 1-5.

On the defenders' side, confusion reigned again as America syndicate chief Bill Koch again jiggled the brain trusts on his few boatsmen. Koch put Buddy Melges as the helm of the America, and Koch took the helm of Kaui as the two staged an intramural war.

America scored a 34-second triumph, her first in this elimination round for defenders. Kaui and Dennis Conner's Stars 44, which are tied for first place with four points, America has one. Two boats advance to the finals.

## In Hong Kong, Romanians Rebound for a Bit of Rugby Glory

*By Laurence Zuckerman*  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**HONG KONG** — Things worked out well enough in the end, but the debut of the Romanian team at the 17th annual Hong Kong Invitational Sevens Rugby Tournament portended disaster.

When the team arrived on Wednesday, some of its baggage had been lost somewhere between Bucharest, Frankfurt and Hong Kong.

The next day, the team's total of \$525 in spending money was abruptly reduced when a bank teller discovered that one of its \$100 bills was a phony. With a small contribution from their coach, that left \$45 for each of the 10 players to spend during a week in one of the world's shopping meccas.

"We got this money in Bucharest," said Catin Draguceanu, the captain. "We took it to the bank, and they tell us it's false. Unbelievable. I have never heard of such a thing."

There was more to come.

On Saturday, the first day of the two-day tournament that is generally recognized as

the world's premier event for seven-man rugby, Romania was crushed, 24-0, by Kwang-Hua Taipei, and then blanked again, 22-0, by the British Barbarians, one of the top seeds.

The Romanians had been seeded to beat Taipei and contend for the mid-level plate. Instead, they were relegated to the bottom-round competition with the seven other teams that had lost both games in the first day's eliminations.

The dejected Romanians were in the players' stands Saturday afternoon, watching others bark in glory.

Fiji, the defending champion, which went on to win an unprecedented third consecutive cup, displayed impeccable passing.

In the tournament's most surprising performance, a fierce and fleet-footed South Korean squad defeated the seeded Canadians. The determined South Koreans went on to upset the Barbarians before losing to New Zealand in the cup semifinals.

Romania is no newcomer to the game. The country's rugby federation was founded in 1913, and today there are 2,000 senior players in 98 clubs.

The national team beat Fiji in the 1991 World Cup. Over the weekend, the national squad was in Spain for a European match, so the Romanian federation turned to a second tier of less experienced players.

Draguceanu, 21, is a lieutenant in the army. Most of the other members of the squad in Hong Kong are university students.

"We had never played sevens before a month ago," said Constantin Calafeteanu, 27, a train mechanic in Bucharest.

The Hong Kong tournament has always been as much a weekend beer-drinking binge as a rugby spectacle. In recent years, as it has grown in popularity and spectators from all over the world have filled the stadium beyond capacity, both the partying and the rugby have become more serious.

Many world-class players from 15-man rugby union appear in the sevens tournament. For veteran teams such as Australia and New Zealand, no matter how things go on the pitch there is always a postgame pint.

But for the Romanian team, which had few competitors in Hong Kong and little

cash, there was not much beyond the room and board provided by the tournament's sponsors, Cathay Pacific Airways and Hongkong Bank.

"You hear stories about other teams going to nightclubs, having businesses and their embassies look after them," said Paul Moore, a member of the Hong Kong Football Club, who acted as the Romanians' host. "These guys have none of that."

Maybe it was the good rest they had on Saturday night — or maybe the fear of being blamed if Romania was not invited back next year — but on Sunday the team staged an impressive turnaround.

A drizzling rain that began in the morning turned the pitch into a quagmire, undermining teams like the American Eagles, who lost their quarterfinal in the plate competition to Tonga, 20-6.

But the Romanians were able to adjust. They held their footing and the ball, easily beating Thailand in the morning quarterfinal, 32-0. Then they trounced Malaysia in the semifinal, 30-6.

The final, against the tall and muscular

team from Papua New Guinea, was more evenly matched.

The two sides slogged through the opening minutes showing little skill before the Romanian halfback Marius Nedelcu broke free and sidled into the corner for a try. A few minutes later, Draguceanu, an exciting power player, crashed his way through several defenders to score a second try.

Papua New Guinea fought back in the second half, but never managed to match the teamwork of the Romanians, who scored two more tries and a conversion to win the bowl, 18-12.

Later, at the players' dinner, a triumphant Romania shared the spotlight with the cup and plate winners, Fiji and Hong Kong. Players from other teams came by to pay their respects and trade pins and team neckties.

On Monday, the Romanians finally got the chance to explore Hong Kong — as local heroes. So what would they bring back to Romania from Hong Kong?

A jubilant Calafeteanu, the train mechanic, laughed.

"Memories," he said.

## CHESS

*By Robert Byrne*

THE improbable governed the key play of the final round of the Melody Amber tournament of the Vista Palace Hotel in Monaco on Feb. 12. The games were played at a speed of 30 minutes for each player. Visy Ivanchuk, of Ukraine, faced Jeroen Piket of the Netherlands, who, playing White, could be expected to have reasonable chances to draw. In fact, he had none. Ivanchuk sprang an odd, never-played suggestion on him and won handily.

The purpose of the Nimzovichian 4...Bb5 in the Queen's Indian Defense is to induce either the stolid 5...h3 or a queen guard such as 5...Qc2 or 5...Qa4, both of which let Black calmly retreat with 5...Bb7 and prepare...c3 without his having to worry about the reply d5. Piket chose 5...Nd2.

At first glance this development seems to put the QN into a passive position, but the aggressive idea is revealed by the Tukmakov gambit with 7...e4? Several unwitting souls have jumped at the chance for 7...e4 8...Ne5 Nc3?, only to realize after 9...Qb5! f6 10...Qb3! that Black must lose a piece. Moreover, 8...d5 yields White a strong initiative after 9...cd ed 10...Qa4 Kf8 11...O-O Nd6 12...Re1.

Accordingly, Black's hopes for a successful defense rest with 8...Bb4. Now, 9...Qe2 d5 10...cd Qd5 11...Nd3 Bc2 12...Bd2 is probably good for Black after Korchnoi's and Van der Wiel's suggestion, 12...Na6!



However, 9...Qd4 O-O 10...Be4 f5 11...Bb7 f6 12...Bb5 e6 13...O-O Qc7 14...Ne4 Be7 15...Bd4 d6 16...Ng4 Na6 17...e5 b6 18...de e5 19...cd Bc2 Rd1 Ra8 21...Rd6 e2 22...Rd7! Qd5 23...Nh6! forces a draw, as Tukmakov showed in Informant, No. 35, 1983. Actually, the move played for the first time in the present game (though suggested by Tukmakov), was 14...Na6!

What to do about it? On 15...Bd4 Ra8 16...e5 b6 17...a3 Ba5 18...b4 d6 19...Nd3 e5 20...de 21...Be5 Qe7 22...b4 c4 will recover a piece with decisive advantage for Black. In this hypothetical line, 19...Ne4 e5 20...de d5 21...Na5 de should also be decisive.

What Piket played, 15...Bc4 de 16...Bd4, was thought by Tukmakov to yield White unclear play, but Ivanchuk quickly proved that wrong. After 16...Bd6 17...Nd6 Qd6 18...Ng6 e5! 19...Ne5 Qd4 20...Nc6

## BOOKS

### MEMORIES OF RAIN

*By Sunetra Gupta. 256 pages. \$17.95. Grove Weidenfeld, 841 Broadway, New York, New York 10003-4793.*

*Reviewed by Shashi Tharoor*

AT the opening of "Memories of Rain," Sunetra Gupta's remarkable first novel, her protagonist, Moni, sees a woman fill a plastic tub with water for the pigeons — water they would not be able to drink, for pigeons "can only quench their thirst by opening their beaks to drops of rain." It is an arresting metaphor, for Moni, a daughter of Calcutta brought to London by an unsuitable husband, also cannot slake her emotional thirst from the plastic comforts of a passionless marriage. She suffers, yearning to open herself to the drops of rain that can only come from the remembered monsoons of her Bengali past.

"Memories of Rain" marks the triumphant debut of a gifted and compelling voice. In rolling sentences that pile clause upon clause, emotion upon emotion, keenly observed detail upon poignantly imagined whimsy, Sunetra Gupta weaves a story as intricate and rich, yet as light and warm, as a jamewar shawl.

Moni's encounter with the visiting Englishman Anthony, stranded at her Calcutta home by a monsoon storm, a return from a world she knows only from books, leads to an urgent courtship, marriage, emigration, betrayal, a child, a dilemma, a decision.

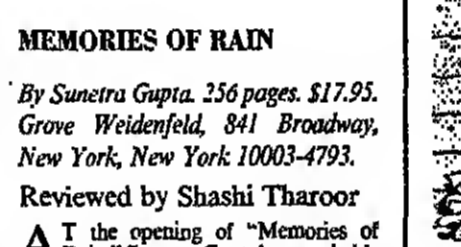
Not since Anita Desai has an Indian woman written like this, or written so well. Desai could not have bettered the haunting portrayal of the gentle, introspective Moni, so desired and so ill-used, venting her soul by her window in the "rain-swollen syllables of her song." But Gupta's debut also is a feeling contribution to the literature of displacement, an elegant rendering of the cultural loss that emigration entails.

"Memories of Rain" is also the finest evocation I have read of contemporary Calcutta in the English language. Gupta's exquisite prose is suffused with expertly translated Bengali poetry, flowing seamlessly into language tangibly shaped by Shakespeare and Keats. The richness of the Bengali literary heritage has been woven into her text.

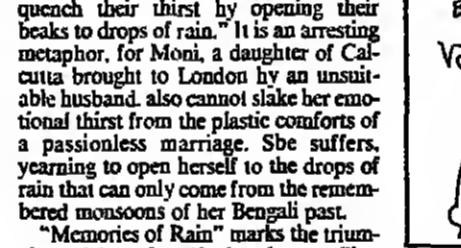
Sunetra Gupta has built upon this tradition and rendered it new and compelling. And she has done so in writing of the highest quality, perceptive, precise and wholly original. The 26-year-old author writes with rare insight and wisdom of love — of its budding forth in the palpable caresses of glances exchanged and silences nourished, and of what happens when, in the wake of its fulfillment, love atrophies into duty.

She is better at evoking a mood than at submitting its elements to rational scrutiny, more skilled at depicting human frailty than at explaining her character's tolerance of it. Yet at the end, the reader is left haunted by the abiding echoes of Gupta's magic. As the last page is turned, one remains washed in song and silence, soaked in rain and darkness.

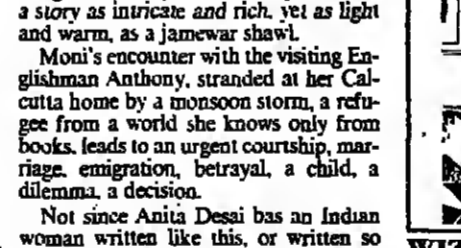
## PEANUTS



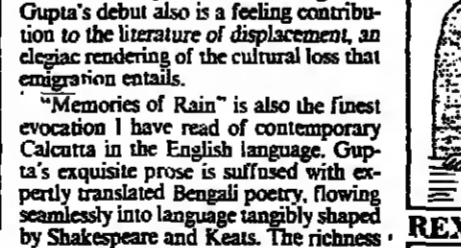
## BEEBLE BAILEY



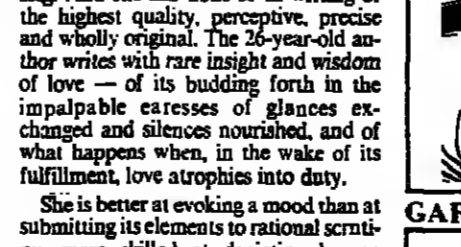
## CALVIN AND HOBBES



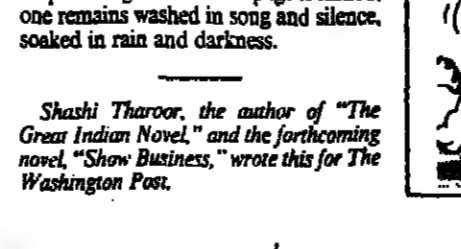
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
 by Henry Arnold and Bob Law

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

GLARN  
 UNFA  
 DESEEC  
 ALOONG

THE ONLY SOUND THAT TRAVELS FASTER THAN SOUND.

Now arrange the outside letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHULY, BERN, NOODLE, SEBENZ  
 Answer: He managed to put his business on what he thought was a "safe" business, and you can bet it's here now — BT, THE DOGS.

Wolverine  
 Freshmen  
 Duke's  
 Mis

SPORTS BASEBALL

Wolverines Come of Age

5 Freshmen Coolly Face Final's Fire

By William C. Rhoden
MINNEAPOLIS — It's not as if there has never been a group of outstanding freshmen basketball players assembled in one class. In 1966, UCLA landed Lew Alcindor and three other blue-chip recruits...

Morris Tames the Tigers on Opening Day

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Sooner or later, Jack Morris was bound to give up a run. Morris, who finished last year with the most memorable shutout in World Series history...



AMERICA'S FIRST LEFT-HANDER — President Bush gesturing in mock chagrin after sending his ceremonial Opening Day pitch low and inside at the new Oriole Park in Baltimore.



Two of Michigan's 'fab five,' Chris Weber, left, and Jimmy King, clashing before the final.

Duke's Goal: Getting There

By Malcolm Moran
MINNEAPOLIS — The questions began a year ago, even before that bright day the morning after when the Duke Blue Devils went home to North Carolina...

MINORS: Far From the Silver Screen, an Aging Bush Leagues His Brilliant Career

(Continued from page 1)
to him, a real humanitarian. The umpire was shouting, "Show me the ball! Show me the ball!" With all his remaining strength, Lancelotti spread open his right thumb...

SCOREBOARD

Table containing various sports scores including Basketball (NBA Standings), Football (NFL Standings), and Baseball (Major League Standings).

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the slogan 'Feeling Misunderstood?' and a list of international phone numbers for various countries.

ART BUCHWALD

Revising Career Goals

WASHINGTON — "What do you want to be when you grow up?" I asked little Clem...



Buchwald

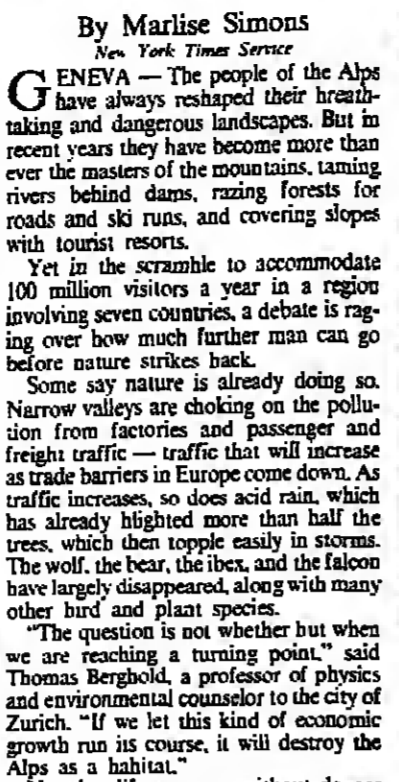
Anne Frank Book Unveils Photos Of Pre-War Days

AMSTERDAM — Previously unpublished photographs of Anne Frank have been included in a book that tells of the diarist's childhood before the Holocaust...

waiting to go out on the field for Little League baseball? "No, I never did."

Pleasure, Profit and the Embattled Alps

By Marlise Simons New York Times Service GENEVA — The people of the Alps have always reshaped their breathtaking and dangerous landscapes...



A winter traffic jam in the French Alps, an increasingly familiar experience.

In Austria, protests led to an order that trucks have buffers around their engines to reduce noise. Last month, Austria set new limits on traffic flow, inflicting Germany...



A winter traffic jam in the French Alps, an increasingly familiar experience.

cope with traffic. The Alps already carry more than 15 percent of Europe's freight traffic through a small sliver of territory. Just below glowing Mont Blanc...

Grindel Lake in Switzerland have brought wide opposition because it would inundate one-third of an ancient glacier. Critics warn that the glacier could break or melt, slip into the lake, and create a wave that would flood the valley below.

Further, government officials and environmentalists worry about the dwindling number of cows, seeing cattle as useful, rather than the environmental burden they are viewed as elsewhere...

PEOPLE

Ex-Penthouse Model To Appear in Sex Case

A former model for Penthouse magazine plans to appeal a ruling by a New York state appeals court that overturned a \$4 million punitive damage award for sexual harassment...

Curtis Hanson's thriller "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle" won several prizes at the Crime Film Festival in Cognac, France...

When Herma HBB Kay came to the University of California at Berkeley's law school almost 32 years ago, she was only the second woman to be hired...

Today's INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SPECIAL DIRECTORY. Appears on Pages 8 through 11. Includes sections for PERSONALS, MOVING, AGS, HOLIDAY RENTALS, FREDDY, OLYMPIC RENTALS, ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE. Includes contact information for the International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE. PARIS AREA FURNISHED. PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Includes various real estate listings.

EMPLOYMENT. SECRETARIES AVAILABLE. YOUR BUSINESS ASSISTANT. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS. Includes job listings.

EMPLOYMENT. EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. FRENCH FAMILY. Includes job listings.

VACHERON CONSTANTIN. THE WORLD'S OLDEST WATCH MANUFACTURER. Includes an image of a watch.

AGEDI. Real estate services. Includes contact information for AGEDI.

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. ATTENTION EXECUTIVES. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. BUSINESS SERVICES. Includes various business listings.

EMPLOYMENT. GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED. BILINGUAL AMERICAN IN PARIS. Includes job listings.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY. MBA in Technology Management. Leader Programme in Technology Management. Includes contact information for the European Institute of Technology.